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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Attlee v. Bevan

THE struggle for party leadership between Mr Attlee and Mr Bevan is slowly, but inevitably reaching its climax as the breach in the Socialist's parliamentary ranks widens. Mr Bevan has reworded the old-time slogan, "Socialism in our time" to "All-out Socialism in our time," and he has his own ideas as to what is meant by "all out." The leader of the splinter group has a two-fold purpose. He seeks firstly to convert the powerful trades unions to his political philosophy; secondly to depose Mr Attlee from his dominating position as leader of the Socialist Party. His campaign is subtle and is being cleverly exploited. Bevan, himself, vehemently denies there is any serious rupture between him and his followers and the rest of the Labour movement. He argues that what differences do exist are merely points of view; that in matters of fundamental policy the Labour Party are as one. Admittedly, however, he has been making gentle overtures to the trades unionists to give him backing in what he professes to be his campaign against the programme and policies of the Conservative Government. As far as possible he directs his barbs against the Tories' rearmament proposals, endeavouring to create the impression among the Socialists that he is the leading Opposition voice, and that Attlee, Morrison and Gaiskell are content to pitch their criticisms in a minor key. And there is little doubt that this technique has earned rewards for Mr Bevan.

THE big stumbling block to Bevan's ambitions remains the quiet, but determined authority of Mr Attlee both as leader of the Opposition and head of the labour Party. And the personal element in their political and parliamentary differences is becoming more and more pronounced. Mr Attlee's public rebuke of his former Health Minister in the House of Commons last week was almost without precedent. The charge which the Opposition leader levelled against his colleague was grave—that he divulged a Cabinet secret during a parliamentary debate. Mr Bevan's reaction was swift and violent, but the incident clearly indicated that Mr Attlee is now ready to take off the gloves and to deal with Mr Bevan as a personal threat to his authority and his leadership. The question which now arises is whether Bevan will make an all-out attempt to have Attlee deposed as leader at next month's annual Party conference. If he does, and fails, it may mean that he will have to wait many years before he can realise his ambitions. If, however, he decides not to force the issue at this stage he may well be able to advance his cause more rapidly with the rank and file of the Party. Another possibility is that Mr Attlee, on his part, will force matters to a head and demand a showdown at the conference. His strength within the Party is undeniable, and he may consider that he can remove the Bevan threat for all time by securing for himself an overwhelming vote of confidence from the Party and the Trades Unions. Whatever the two protagonists do it will have a crucial impact on the world which will watch with special interest events at the Murembe Conference.

BRITISH OFFICERS RECALLED TO SUEZ CANAL ZONE

Naguib Describes New Egyptian Regime

Cairo, Aug. 3. Several senior British Army and Royal Air Force officers on holiday at the Services leave camp at Troodos, Cyprus, were urgently recalled to the Suez Canal Zone today. They flew out in a special Air Force plane this afternoon.

About 700 British women and children—most of them the families of troops who left yesterday to return to the Canal Zone—are to remain in Cyprus until the Egyptian situation is more settled, according to British Army sources in Cyprus.

Meanwhile, General Mohammed Naguib, Commander-in-Chief of the Egyptian armed forces, today called for a "new era of understanding and co-operation" in the Mediterranean.

European Army In Jeopardy

CUTS IN US AID

Washington, Aug. 3. An apparent collapse of plans to raise 50 West European divisions this year may inject foreign aid more deeply into the United States Presidential campaign.

NATO nations decided at Lisbon last February to build a force of 25 active and 25 reserve divisions by the end of 1952.

The goal, then considered barely possible, appeared doomed last week when Britain slowed down her defence effort and France announced fresh economic difficulties.

Budget-cutting by the US Congress has already been blamed in some quarters.

An administration spokesman told Congress five months ago that the goal would be difficult to reach under the best circumstances and impossible without maximum American assistance.

Congress subsequently cut President Harry Truman's \$7,000,000,000 (\$2,821,429,000) foreign aid programme for next year by 25 per cent. This same percentage was topped from military assistance for Europe. Economic funds—described as essential for NATO buildup—were cut nearly 30 per cent.

Budget cutters in Congress said the US could not afford so much for foreign aid, that hold-over funds were ample and that European nations were not doing enough for themselves.

ACTIVE ISSUE

The European reaction makes these reductions an active campaign issue, although both Presidential candidates, General Dwight D. Eisenhower and Governor Adlai Stevenson, have indicated that they see foreign policy in much the same way.

The foreign aid reductions in Congress, engineered largely by a bloc of Republicans and Southern Democrats, totalled nearly \$1,000,000,000 (\$357,000,000) more than General Eisenhower said was advisable.

Mr Winston Churchill announced last week that Britain would have to add at least one year to her ambitious rearmament programme.

France more specifically pointed to the American increase in protesting against the cutback of funds for overseas procurement of NATO military equipment to be manufactured in France.

The French said they needed a pledge of \$625,000,000 (\$223,200,000) for long-term production. Washington said that curtailed funds had limited it to \$100,000,000 (\$60,429,000).

The Congress cut in military aid to Europe also means the US cannot pledge the full \$2,800,000,000 (\$1,357,000,000) in war equipment which it was designated to contribute to the 20 division force.

Britain and France will also be affected by the \$600,000,000 (\$214,300,000) reduction in economic funds to buy raw materials for their factories.

General Naguib was addressing a deputation from the Italian community in Cairo, which congratulated him on his recent success.

Yesterday he declared his new regime was "neither Fascist nor Communist," but a "combined movement for the social and economic uplift of the Egyptian people under a constitutional monarchy."

As the Egyptian Army continued gradually to hand back to the police responsibility for internal security, all remained quiet in Egypt over the week-end.

REGENCY COUNCIL

In a move toward a return to constitutional government, the cabinet on Saturday night appointed a Regency Council of three to exercise the Royal prerogative until a new parliament is elected.

This council will rule in the name of the infant King Ahmed Fuad the Second until he is 17. He is with his exiled father and his mother, Princess Nariman at Capri.

A law providing for the impeachment of ministers, but with no retroactive effect, was also approved by the cabinet. It also approved a law providing for a council in charge of impeachments.

The cabinet additionally agreed to abolish such courtesy titles as "His Excellency." The Prime Minister will merely be called "Prime Minister Ali Maher." The titles Pasha and Bey were abolished last week.

The temporary Regency Council will consist of: Prince Abdel Monem, second in succession to the Throne, married to the beautiful Princess Nasl Shah, daughter of Prince Omar Farouk, last Crown Prince of the Ottoman Empire; Dr Bahied-din Barakat, former President of the Chamber of Deputies and a former Minister of Justice; and, Colonel Mohammed Rashad Mahanna, Minister of Communications.

ALLEGIANCE OATH

The council will take the oath of allegiance before the cabinet at a meeting on Tuesday under Premier Ali Maher.

Prince Abdel Monem, who is second cousin to the infant King, has one son and a daughter. Premier Ali Maher said the Prince had been recalled urgently from abroad and is due in Egypt from Paris on Tuesday morning.

Last February he headed the Egyptian mission to the funeral of King George VI of England.

The Prince, a former Minister of Education, is held in high esteem. He left the World over 20 years ago.

Mahanna, youngest of the three Regents, was known to be active in the movement of young army officers and was sent to the Palestine border early this year, but was recalled to Cairo when Naguib's military action started.—Reuter.

Bank Removes Bullion

The removal of bullion belonging to the Mercantile Bank of India to their new offices took place this morning under heavy police guard.

Two platoons of Police were present. All entrances to the old bank building, which is situated at 7 Queen's Road Central, were guarded, and part of the roadside and pavement was cordoned off by Police armed with tommy-guns and rifles.

The bullion was taken in an armed Police van to the Bank's new premises in Chung Tin Building.

"The Little Visionary"



Doctor Shot By Negress

Lakeland, Flor., Aug. 3.

A State Senator-elect was fatally shot in his medical office today and the authorities whisked a negro woman suspect to the State prison for safekeeping, outrunning a group of angry citizens who chased the County Sheriff, Sim Howell, and his prisoner.

The Sheriff said the negro, apparently angry over an unpaid medical bill for \$118, emptied a 32 calibre revolver into the body of Dr C. Leroy Adams as three other negro patients watched in horror from the waiting room.

The suspect, Mrs Ruby McCullum, 37, was captured shortly afterward in her home where she surrendered meekly. Sheriff Howell and highway patrolman Frank Millikan rushed her to the State Prison for "safe-keeping."

"We have received word that feeling is running high, but I don't think any mob can get her now," said Colonel H. N. Kirkman, director of the highway patrol.

He said that as Sheriff Howell and Patrolman Millikan started out of town several citizens started chasing their patrol car.

Candidate's Complaint

Pusan, Aug. 4.

The man who directed the recent arrests of President Syngman Rhee's opponents in the South Korean Assembly asserted today that police arrested 13 of his supporters in an attempt to prevent him from being elected vice-President in nationwide elections on Tuesday.

General Lee Bum Suk, 51, who resigned as Home Minister and head of the National Police in order to run for the vice-Presidency said the police were interfering in his campaign at the order of Prime Minister Chang Taik Sang.

Gen. Lee Bum Suk told the Associated Press in an interview that 12 of his campaign workers were arrested on Thursday in Kwangju in southwest Korea and his Seoul campaign director was arrested Saturday.

He said the police in some other towns had pasted campaign posters for Ham Tai Yung, another vice presidential candidate over his campaign posters.—Associated Press.

12 MONTHS FOR FRAUD

Newcastle, Aug. 3. William Murdoch, 39-year-old unemployed, of no fixed address, was at the Newcastle Quarter Sessions yesterday gaol for 12 months on being found guilty of obtaining £350 from Thomas Reynolds Findlay, of Newcastle, by falsely pretending he was in a position to obtain 134 Cup Final tickets from the Newcastle United Football Club.

The jury returned verdicts of not guilty on six other charges alleging theft and fraudulent conversation.—Reuter.

W. BERLIN POLICE SMASH RALLY BY REDS

10-Minute Battle



Berlin, Aug. 3. Club-swinging West Berlin police broke up a rally by 200 Communist youths in the British sector today after Red plans for a massive demonstration by thousands of invaders flopped.

The police cracked heads as they scattered the young Communists and arrested 36 in a 10-minute battle fought in the streets of West Berlin while the Communists held diversionary rallies along the border on the Soviet side.

Daunted by the Western defences, most of them stayed on their own side of the line but about 100 straggled over. Fifteen of these were arrested and the others shoed back.

Two hours after a feeble show of Communist strength along the border, 200 youths stole across and gathered on a side street near a park in the border area. Their rally was hardly under way when 50 West Berlin police charged in and scattered them.

The police used their clubs sparingly against light resistance. They said there were no injuries worth mentioning. The flying squad that broke up the rally was spearheaded by two police radio cars.

Officers hung to the side of their vehicles and swung their clubs as their cars pushed through the crowd. The youths pelted the police with stones.

West Berlin's entire police force was on duty for the day and picked Western Allied military units stood by lest the situation should get out of hand.

UNFULFILLED BOAST

The "Free German Youth," East German youth organisation, had boasted that "thousands" of Communists would rally in the Western sector in defiance of police orders against any demonstration.

The Reds said the demonstrations were against the West German peace contract and were aimed at wiping out "unbearable conditions" which were not specified.

When the time came for the march across the sector border, the Communists confined speech-making and slogan-shouting to the Soviet side under the alert eyes of the West Berlin police a few yards away.

Meanwhile, the British authorities announced that roadblocks were established at the police entrances to the Soviet-controlled Radio Berlin building in the British sector. Russian vehicles seeking to enter the building had to submit to inspection by British military police before being allowed to drive in.

A Soviet vehicle entering the building some days ago refused to stop when ordered to do so and Maj-Gen. C. F. C. Coleman warned the Soviet Control Commissioner, S. A. Demin, that the entrances would be blocked if the Reds refused to comply.

In the second riot, prisoners set several small fires, then snatched the hoses from the firemen and turned them on the prison guards.

The rioters, who threw stones, rotten eggs and tear gas at firemen and guards trying to subdue them, finally surrendered yesterday after they themselves were tear gassed.—United Press.

Infanticide Charge

London, Aug. 3.

A woman, who was alleged to have told the police she threw her three-week-old baby over a bridge into a river, was at the South Western Magistrate's Court committed for trial to the Old Bailey on a charge of infanticide.

The woman, Mrs Edith Butler, 26, of Wintith Road, Earl Field, London, was originally charged with murdering her three-week-old son, Stephen John Butler, at King George's Park, Wandsworth, in July 21.

The prosecutor, who applied for the charge to be reduced to infanticide, said that at first Mrs Butler told the police the baby had disappeared from a pram outside a shop. Later she made a statement saying: "I was watching people in a swimming pool, and Stephen started crying. He kept on crying and my mind went blank. I remember picking him up and throwing him over a bridge into the river."—Reuter.

BUSINESSMAN'S SUICIDE

Manila, Aug. 3.

The Police today confirmed that Ang Youn Manila, Chinese businessman who was found shot to death yesterday in his house in the northwestern district of Manila was a suicide case.

Ang, aged 33, was General Manager of the Premier Shoe Manufacturing Company.—Reuter.

PERUVIAN GOVT RESIGNS

Lima, Aug. 3.

The entire Peruvian Cabinet has resigned in a "government crisis" of unexplained origin, President Manuel Odría's office announced today.

The spokesman said the new Cabinet would be appointed tomorrow when President Odría returns from his weekend holiday.—United Press.

Gaol Riot Ringleaders To Be Disciplined

Montreal, Aug. 3.

The Inspector-General of riot-racked Bordeaux Prison said today that "severe action" would be taken against the ringleaders of two destructive uprisings on Friday and Saturday.

The prison, scene of a riot over poor food last May, saw another two riots by 200 to 500 prisoners yesterday afternoon and Friday night, within 12 hours of each other.

Prison guards reported that the sprawling, star-shaped prison was a shambles. The Inspector-General, Norbert Labbe, refused to comment on the extent of the damage but said: "Unlike last time, May 4, severe action will be taken against the ringleaders."

The riot in May caused \$100,000 worth of damage.

FOOD THE CAUSE

One newsman who managed to question a prisoner today said the rioting was over food.

He quoted the unidentified prisoner as saying, "The food is not good, but if you have money you can get practically anything."

Observers outside the goal said all appeared calm inside today despite the extra police and fire-fighting reinforcements standing by. On Friday night guards battled 500 prisoners, many of them criminally insane, for six hours.

The prisoners destroyed cooking and eating facilities, plumbing fixtures, cell doors and the library.

In the second riot, prisoners set several small fires, then snatched the hoses from the firemen and turned them on the prison guards.

The rioters, who threw stones, rotten eggs and tear gas at firemen and guards trying to subdue them, finally surrendered yesterday after they themselves were tear gassed.—United Press.

Somaliland Rioting

Mogadishu, Aug. 3.

Somali demonstrators, ordered to disperse in the port of Kisumu, south of here, attacked police with knives and stones on Thursday, according to reports reaching here today.

Three Italian policemen and a Somali non-commissioned officer were killed. An Italian Lieutenant and ten Somali policemen were wounded.

The authorities immediately imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew and many people were arrested. Reports reaching here said the meeting was organized by the Somali Young League to protest against local grievances during the visit to the town of a government official.

All branches of the league in the area have been closed and today the police searched its central branch offices.—Reuter.

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German Nazis Appear In Court



Seven years after the defeat of Nazi Germany, the ghost of Hitler is walking again—in the shape of former Major-General Otto Remer, leader of a Nazi party. The Western German Government, worried by this reappearance of Nazism, has accused the Remer party of trying to undermine the Republic. Here Remer (third from left, front row) and some of his henchmen are seen facing trial at the Supreme Court in Bonn.—Express Photo.

Colonial Students In U.K.: Suggestions For Welfare

London, Aug. 3.

In a study of coloured people in Britain, just published, the suggestion is made that the Colonial Development and Welfare Fund should be used for providing student club premises.

Malaya and East Africa have been early in the field of club premises—in providing, Malaya Hall and East Africa House. The hope is expressed that "other Colonial governments will follow their example and open clubs where their students can meet fellow-students, entertain friends and feel at home."

It is further suggested that groups of Colonies in a particular area should do their utmost to provide, if necessary, by private subscription, the funds which would make possible club premises for those of their people, students and workers, who are in this country. These views are embodied in the first report of the Bow Group, a research society founded to enable Conservative graduates to examine current issues. Their report was presented last night to the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, the Earl of Munster, at a reception in London. The name of the group comes from the fact that the under-graduates recently down from university, first met in the Bow and Bromley Constitutional Club.

The report is in no way an attempt at a complete survey of the conditions of life among coloured people in Britain. It does present, however, an interesting picture of the situation, with facts and figures that should be of value to all interested in the problem.

THE TRUE ANSWER
It is made clear that the answer to the problems of coloured people in the UK does not lie simply in the creation of clubs, a solution of the landladies question and the like. The report sums up "the true answer" as follows: more English families should make a point of taking coloured people into their homes and giving them the taste of English family life.

It is perhaps true to say, the authors of the report comment, that there are more facilities now for coloured students in this country than for any other type of visitor. But too many of these are institutional and organised. "The coloured student," it is pointed out, "does not want to be fussed over or patronised—he wants, we believe, to be treated as an ordinary visitor to this country with much to learn and much to teach."

The report does not confine criticism to come Englishmen's reaction to the coloured visitor. Particular criticism is made of the unsponsored coloured student who comes without making up his mind what or where he is going to study. This type of student, it is stated, must face the fact that universities and colleges cannot find places for those not properly qualified and are hard put to it to accommodate those who are.

There is criticism, too, of coloured persons in this country "too engrossed with their own personal problems and the problems of the countries from which they come that they fail to interest themselves in English affairs and hence to gain all that they might from their residence in this country."

MOST IMPORTANT

Regarded as of the greatest importance is the need for "a true picture of England" being given in the Colonies. Too often, the report says, immigrants have been misled by well-meant propaganda about our welfare schemes into thinking that they are coming to a country where all their problems will be solved for them. Much disappointment and bitterness would be avoided if the facts were laid squarely before prospective immigrants before they leave their Colonies.

As to students who come without sufficient financial support and insufficient educational qualifications, it is pointed out that student advisory committees have been set up in some Colonies to advise students in these matters. Other Colonies, it is urged, should follow suit. In Britain itself, the report holds, local authorities could do much to help alleviate the problems of coloured people. One suggestion made is that where there are many coloured immigrants a local authority should provide evening classes. Such classes could do much to make life simpler for them. Labour Exchanges in areas of considerable coloured populations, it is proposed, should train special employees to deal with the special problem of people who do not understand British customs, English laws and sometimes "even our language."—London Express Service.

Freedom Crusade

New York, 3.
Mr Henry Ford II, President of the Ford Motor Company, was named today to succeed General Lucius Clay as Chairman of the Crusade for Freedom, a private organisation which established Radio Free Europe and Radio Free Asia to combat Communism.—Reuter.

Shah's Sister Leaves

'FOR EXTENDED
VISIT ABROAD'

Tehran, Aug. 3.
The Shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf, and her three children left Tehran by plane tonight for an "extended visit abroad."

It is reliably reported that the Queen Mother and other members of the Royal Family are also leaving soon for Europe.

On July 29 the semi-official Bakhtar Emsooz reported that the Shah was sending a relative abroad "to remove misunderstandings."

Although not elaborated on, it was obvious that this was a reference to claims by Mossadegh supporters that some members of the Royal Family opposed the Nationalist leaders.

Princess Ashraf returned to Tehran last month from a long stay in Europe. Only two days before Dr Mohammed Mossadegh resigned his Premiership after a dispute with the Shah.

Several other members of the Royal Family are already abroad. The Shah's older sister, Princess Shams, and her husband are in America with another sister, Princess Fatima, who married an American. The King's young daughter by his first marriage, Princess Shamsa, is also in America. The paper Editra also reported that the Shah has approved the dissolution of special offices run by his sisters and brothers. The paper said it was an "economy" move.—Associated Press.

One Way Of Beating Sea-Sickness

London, Aug. 3.
A positive but expensive remedy for sea-sickness has been tried successfully on a rough Channel crossing by a director of an English industrial firm. Extremely prone to any form of motion sickness, the director was worried about making a business trip to France.

Experience had taught him that a sea crossing was unbearable. He chartered a small aircraft, hoping that he would be less susceptible to air sickness. Several minutes after the take-off he became violently ill and asked the pilot to return. Resigned to a sea crossing, he consulted an anaesthetist and arranged for him to accompany him to Paris. At Dover the director was put under an anaesthetic and remained unconscious and undisturbed by the ship's motion until the ferry moored at Calais.

The anaesthetist enjoyed several days' holiday in Paris and accompanied the director back to London. The director was anaesthetised again at Calais and passed unconsciously to Dover.

The British Medical Association magazine Family Doctor, which today records this incident, describes it as an "extreme case."

A doctor said that an anaesthetic was effective "because people who get sea-sickness generally never suffer from anaesthetic sickness. On the other hand, a person who has no qualms about a rough sea trip will probably feel ill for a while after having an anaesthetic."

Rubber Workers Want Increase

Akron, Ohio, Aug. 3.
The CIO United Rubber Workers union announced it would open wage negotiations here on Tuesday with General Tyro and Rubber Co. Two union locals will take part in the talks. Together they represent about 2,600 union members. The "Big Four" of the industry—Goodrich, Firestone, U.S. Rubber and Goodyear—currently are negotiating new contracts.—Associated Press.

AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M. **QUEENS ALHAMBRA** AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

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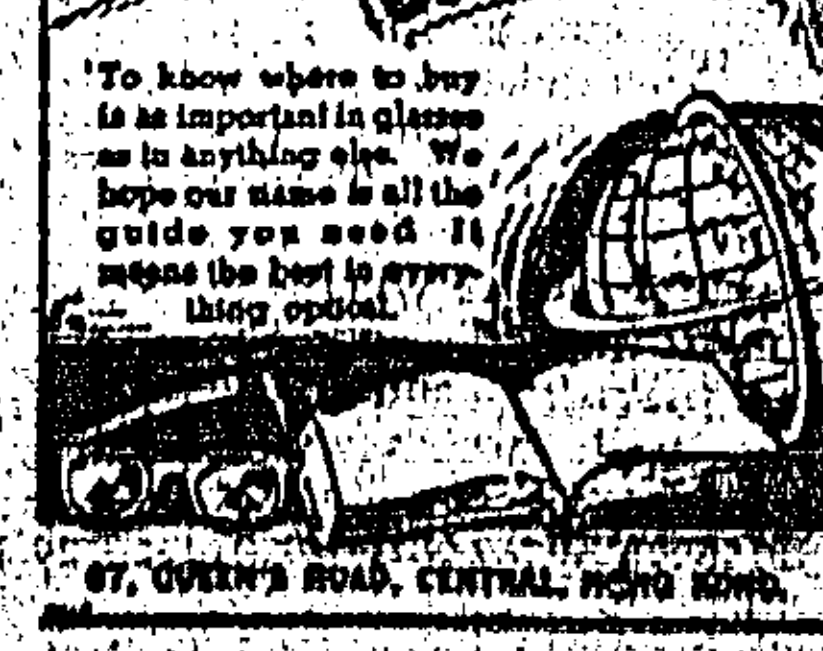
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Meeting of the bored!



CHINESE OPTICAL



Boys Visit
The Pope

The Pope received gifts recently from about 3,000 boys from all parts of Italy dressed in their traditional costume during the ceremonies which marked the 25th anniversary of the Foundation of the Catholic Youth Organisation. — Express Photo.

U.S. Scholar Shocks
Trade Unions
In Britain

HOW T.G.W.U. WORKS

London, Aug. 3.

Every now and then someone takes apart a British institution and shocks the public by discovering that it does not always work according to the chart of instructions.

Freedom of speech, freedom of contract, the poor law, equality of justice, the monarchy, maritime supremacy, the climate and British sport have all at various times in history come under critical scrutiny, with results more or less distasteful to public opinion.

Now an American scholar has started something which is beginning to look remarkably like calling in question the fundamentals of British democracy. Such at least are the logical consequences of the debate launched by Dr Joseph Goldstein's "study of apathy" in the world's biggest labour union—the British Transport and General Workers' Union (T.G.W.U.).

Since Goldstein's Ph. D. thesis (researched in London University) disclosed that decisions in this 1,300,000-member union may be taken by as little as 0.5 per cent of branch members, people have been asking what this means in terms of politics. For T.G.W.U. is the biggest single item in the trade union "black vote" which dominates the annual conference of the Labour party—and who knows that other unions are not in a similar case?

The Labour party is proud of its democratic constitution, by which its annual conference of delegates nominates its local parties but above all by trade unions is the final arbiter of party policy. It hardly helps to say that when Labour is in power the Cabinet pays attention only to such resolutions as it considers expedient. You might have two different versions of the will of the people—one to produce the party platform and the other to execute it.

The sort of thing that goes on in the T.G.W.U. is described at first hand in Goldstein's book, "The Government of British Trade Unions" (published by Allen and Unwin, London—25s.). On member participation in elections by ballot he writes of "evidence of the extent to which this institution is used to counterfeited the democratic process not only at Branch level but throughout the T.G.W.U.'s organisation."

Then comes the description, which has been called world-wide, of the sham election. In one local, in which the ballots were marked by a bunch of shop stewards "gathered around a table one evening with varied coloured pencils."

And the hitherto unpublished comment of Ernest Bevin in 1937, then General Secretary of the super-union: "Let us be quite frank with one another. Trade union ballots—and I would not say this in public—but trade union ballots do not reach the standard of a Parliamentary election. Let us be quite honest about it."

After the British daily newspapers had chewed over these

juicy revelations for a few days, some awkward questions began to emerge.

What the London "Times" at first breath called soberly "disquieting description of British trade unionism from the inside" became a text for inspection of the gloomiest order.

BIRDS OF FEATHER

For example, the intellectual socialist "New Statesman and Nation" inquired: "Are the trade union leaders disturbed by this state of affairs? On the contrary, the apathy of the rank and file suits the oligarchy... From the point of view of the indifferent rank and file, the ruling oligarchy and the Communist conspiracy must look birds of much the same feather. One is on the perch, and the other is trying to push him off."

The Labour movement, asserted the "New Statesman," "cannot fight the evils of managerial capitalism so long as the unions are sick of the same disease."

The Bevanite, "Tribune," reviewing what it called Goldstein's "hair-raising revelations," observed: "The book may, frankly, be a marmite for the Tories (Conservatives). But it should also prove a godsend to the Labour movement—if Socialists are prepared to face the challenge and find the remedies."

But it was left to the Conservative "Spectator" to link the problem of trade union structure with the practical and pressing issue of the £600,000,000 sterling a year—which the unions are at present trying to add to the national wages bill. For trade union officials, oligarchy or not, keep their jobs by pressing the immediate interests of their memberships.

MORE DISTURBING

"For every Arthur Deakin, counselling restraint," "Spectator" declared, "there is an Arthur Homer, presenting a claim for higher wages and benefits for higher wages and benefits."

It went on to mention caustically that Deakin (secretary of the Transport Union) made his plea to a conference of coal miners.

Some careful observers of current British politics think that as time goes on, the fundamental cleavage in the British social system is taking over from the party split between socialists and anti-socialists. Both the Labour party and the Conservative party draw their voting strength from the mass of wage earners whose first line of defence is the trade union, and whose first instinct is in favour of its political action.

On this showing, the revelation of undemocratic procedures is understandably more disturbing to the unorganised middle-classes than to the trade unionists whose eyes are focussed on the end-product of the wages envelope.—Reuter.

AIR MARSHAL'S
NEW POST

London, Aug. 3.

Air Vice-Marshal John Hawtrey, Chief of the General Staff of RAF Headquarters in the Far East, has been appointed C-in-C of the RAF in Iraq. The appointment was officially announced by the Air Ministry today.—France-Press.

Warning By Britain

Vancouver, Aug. 3.

Britain has warned timber exporters in British Columbia that a £2,000,000 order will probably be cancelled because shipments are not arriving on time. Exporters say the recent fire in the lumber mills stopped the loading of 50,000 tons of lumber for 48 hours.—Associated Press.

Marxist Ethics
In Schools

Belgrade, Aug. 3.

Changes in Marxist ethics are to replace religious instruction which has already been banned from all Yugoslav schools according to the official Communist Party organ.

Secondary school children will henceforth be taught once a week the "basic ethical principles of our social life."

"This subject should range from the inculcation of cultural habits among the pupils to a proper attitude towards their fellow-citizens, towards older people and towards socialist patriotism," the paper added.—Reuter.

GRANT FOR
EUROPEAN
REFUGEES

Geneva, Aug. 3.

The American Ford Foundation has made a grant of \$2,000,000 to Europe's eleven or twelve million refugees. It was announced here tonight.

The fund will be administered by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Dr G.J. van Heuleveldt.

The Foundation believes that the refugee problem is acute and serious, and a threat to peace.

It declares that the millions of people already driven from their homes "belong to the starveling and most creative of European citizens."

The aim of the grant is "to help to repair the intellectual and moral damage that has been inflicted on so many millions of freedom-loving people."

The money is not for direct relief.

The Ford Foundation has in mind permanent solutions of social and economic problems.

The pilot projects which are to be created must help the refugees to help themselves.

There must be no discrimination between refugee groups and "so far as possible the emphasis should be on youth."—Reuter.

GERMAN APPEAL

Frankfurt, Aug. 3.

More than 8,000,000 East German refugees now living in West Germany today called the "Day of Homeland" (Tag der Heimat) appealing to the world to help them and to recognize their claim to their former homelands.

Germanys from Meppel, in addition, commemorated the 700th anniversary of their Baltic seaport home town on the eastern fringe of East Prussia, which is now Soviet Russian territory.—Reuter.

Frank Pace
On Tour

Washington, Aug. 3.

The Army Secretary, Mr Frank Pace, left New York by plane last night on a trip to Europe and Greenland, the Army announced today.

Mr Pace will inspect United States troops abroad and will visit Britain, receiving American military aid.

The Army said he would visit Greenland, Britain, France, Germany, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Greece and Italy.—Reuter.

Senator Demands
Publication Of Oil
Cartels Report

Washington, Aug. 3.

Senator John Sparkman, Democrat nominee for Vice-President in the November elections, has asked President Truman to make public a secret controversial report on international oil cartels.

The report, made more than a year ago by the Federal Trade Commission, was a centre of controversy on July 16.

On that day Senator Thomas Hennings, Democrat, Missouri, suggested that Congress and issued without adversely affecting our foreign relations.

"I feel sure that you want the American people to have the facts on the international operation of our major oil companies, if you can do so without endangering national interests," he wrote.

Senator Hennings, alleged in the Senate last month that the seven companies involved were the Standard Oil of New Jersey, Standard Oil of California, Socony-Vacuum, Texas Company and Gulf Oil Company, all of the United States; and the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company and Royal Dutch-Shell Company, both British.

He said that all except the Anglo-Iranian co-operated in the United States to fix prices and allocate supplies.—Reuter.

Ridgway Gives New Look
To Atlantic Pact Army
Headquarters

Paris, Aug. 3.

SHAPE is swiftly taking on a new look to-day under the impact of a determined campaign by General Matthew Ridgway to make his Allied garrisons in Europe ready for battle.

Quietly, while world interest was focused on the American political conventions, General Ridgway made giant strides toward solution of the problems that have plagued Western armies since the birth of the North Atlantic alliance.

General Ridgway threw out of the window some of the decisions tentatively made by his predecessor, General Eisenhower.

His spokesmen call the sum total of his efforts a drive to cut out diplomatic frills and concentrate on preparations for a shooting war.

The Supreme Commander cancelled plans for a grand manoeuvre of all troops under his command.

General Eisenhower had billed it as the biggest thing since the war.

General Ridgway decided that the Staff probably would get more out of any such manoeuvre than the GIs and that the riflemen in foxholes along the line of a Russian advance were more in need of training than the officers in the rear.

Revision of the plans will leave as many combat troops manoeuvring. But the war games due for September will give the smaller fighting units—platoons, companies and battalions—more to do.

PURELY MILITARY

The pressure of United States politics which General Eisenhower admitted was getting out of hand at SHAPE has disappeared. Headquarters has shifted back quickly to a purely military job.

General Ridgway's staff officers have been concentrating on plans for combined sea, land and air defence tests at the mouth of the Baltic, the scene of the recent shooting incidents involving Russian fighter planes. Just how far into Baltic waters the ships of the eight participating NATO navies will go still was under study.

Some NATO sources compared the September manoeuvres with the recent flight by American jets along the Chinese coast "to give the Chinese something to think about."

PROBLEM SOLVED

General Ridgway has solved a major problem by appointing an American officer to command the Greek and Turkish ground forces which refused to serve under the Italian commander of the ground forces under the overall command in Southern Europe.

He has been appointed overall commander of American troops in Europe as well as NATO boss.

He has seen the establishment by his European air commander, General Lauris A. Norstad, of a "deployed" headquarters with its basic units scattered over 100 acres to reduce damage from bombing.

And he has made a five-day whirlwind inspection tour of Greek defences and conferred with Admiral Lord Mountbatten, purportedly over the clash between American and British naval authorities over command of the Mediterranean.—United Press.

OATH TO GO?

Washington, Aug. 3.

Elimination of the non-Communist oath now required for American labour unions was recommended here today in a report to the Senate's Labour Management Sub-committee.

The report was signed by Mr Jack Borah, Director for the Sub-committee, who said the oath required under the strike-breaking Taft-Hartley Labour Act, was "serving no practical purpose."—Reuter.

Truman
Facing
Rebuff

Kansas City, Aug. 3.

President Truman today faced the possibility of a second consecutive rebuff from Democratic voters of his home State of Missouri.

Mr Truman endorsed the State Attorney General, J. Buck Taylor, for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Mr Taylor is opposed by Stuart Symington of St. Louis, who held key posts in the Truman administration and resigned earlier this year as head of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Leading Missouri newspapers and political forecasters predicted that Mr Symington would win in the primary balloting on Tuesday. If so, Mr Truman is certain to support Mr Symington against the present Republican Senator, James Kim of Kansas City, in the elections next November.

Senator Kim has sharply criticised Mr Truman's policies and programmes, both domestic and foreign.

President Truman spent a quiet Sabbath with his family at Independence, ten miles from here. He flew here last Saturday from Chicago, where he had addressed the Democratic national convention.

He has been making up for lost sleep and resting to build up strength after a recent bout with a mild virus infection. Today, he and Mrs Truman talked by telephone for five minutes with their daughter, Margaret, who is touring Europe.

Margaret was at Salzburg, Austria, where she is visiting friends and attending the annual music festival. The White House Secretary, Mr Joseph Short, said he did not know what they said.—United Press.

Rearmament In
Two Years?

Richmond, Va., Aug. 3.

Senator John J. Sparkman, Democratic nominee for the Vice-Presidency, said in a broadcast today he believed that within two years it should be possible to "complete the rearmament of the Free World so that we can negotiate from strength."

Such a programme, entitled taxes. But he believed that in two years time the task of rearming the Western world would be far enough advanced to permit an "appreciable" tax cut in the United States.—Reuter.

Alexander To
Open Show

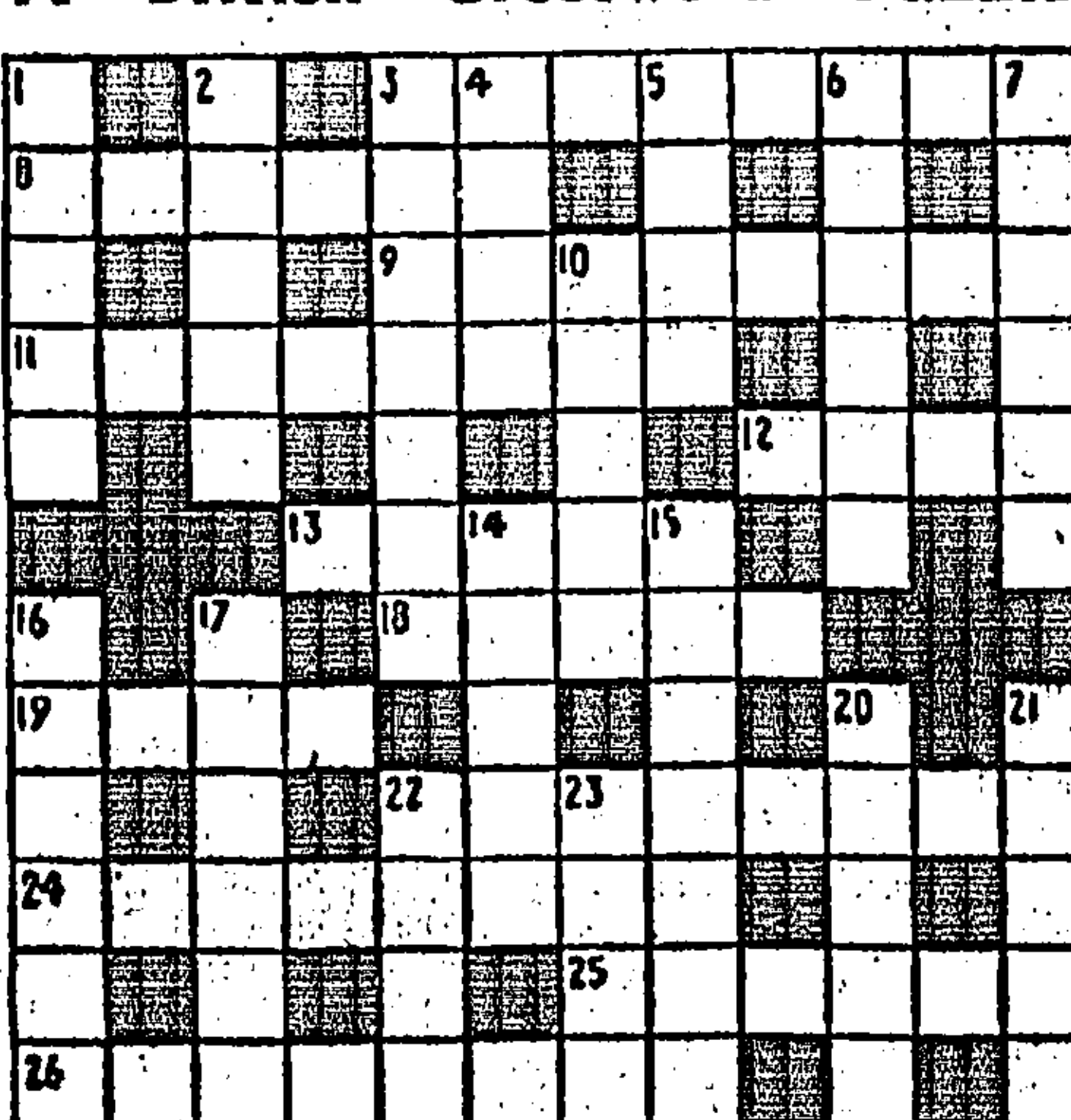
London, Aug. 3.

The Defence Minister, Field Marshal Earl Alexander of Tunis, will perform the opening ceremony of the 1952 Motor Show at Earl's Court, London, on October 22.

There will be over 500 exhibitors' stands, and 57 car makers—32 British and 25 foreign—will be represented.

A complete stand for the exhibition of racing cars is planned as an additional and novel 1952 attraction.—Reuter.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS
- Food of the Gods (8).
 - Dwell (6).
 - Muse (6).
 - Believed (8).
 - Litter (4).
 - Clay (6).
 - Material (6).
 - Gem (4).
 - Gem (4).
 - NCO (8).
 - Bond (8).
 - Reluctant (8).
- DOWN
- Trail (5).
 - Pole (5).
 - Natal Rank (7).
 - Fitting (4).
 - Incurable (4).
 - Climbed (6).
 - Disinclined (6).
 - Evil Spirit (5).
 - Passenger ship (5).
 - Annoyed (7).
 - Agree (6).
 - Children (6).
 - Song (5).
 - Harsh (5).
 - Bellow (4).
 - Secure (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 3 Inviting, 7 Baron, 9 Spangles, 10 Sister, 13 Estates, 15 Sire, 17 Citadel, 18 Cartail, 20 Lens, 21 Serrid, 26 Needle, 27 Subjects, 28 Trace, 29 Dressers. Down: 1 Obese, 2 Trust, 3 Inset, 4 Inns, 5 Inland, 6 Goppel, 8 Preach, 11 Issues, 12 Taria, 14 Silent, 15 Sabre, 16 Hopes, 18 Closed, 19 Rubble, 22 Ties, 23 Ideal, 24 Delet, 25 Kees.



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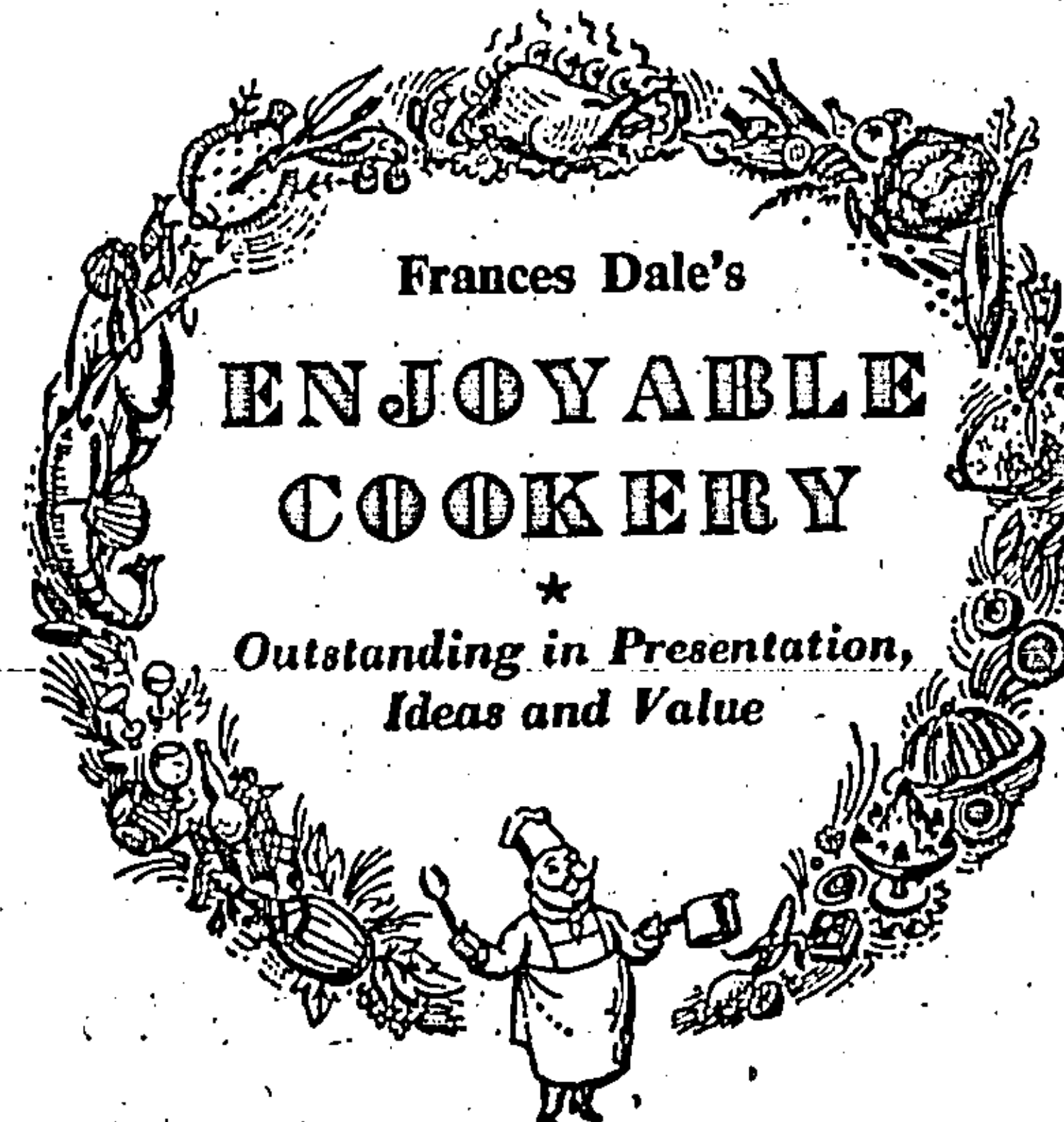
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'IDEAL BOSS? NO SUCH BIRD!'

By Kay Murray

GOOD secretaries are rare on both sides of the Atlantic. — rarer, if anything, in America than elsewhere, and rewards are correspondingly higher.

The Ideal Boss is—in the opinion of most American secretaries — an even rarer bird. In fact "There ain't no such," retorts Miss Sally Coles, in moments of depression.

None the less, she has with her present employer, the general manager of a leading American news service, for ten years. I doubt whether anything short of an earthquake would pry the loose.

"Mind you," she will say, "I think it's sheer weakness."

"No one ought to stay in any one job longer than five or six years. But where else would I start at \$30 a week?"

A STICKLER

It is true that "Mr S." as she calls her employer, is apt to lose his temper—he's an old newspaperman and a stickler for accuracy—if he finds more than one typing error in a letter.

He is inclined to "fly off the handle" if he returns,

impatient to perpetrate some deathless prose, after an unexpectedly brief lunch, to find the office empty.

He may—and does—start dictating letters at 5 p.m. which will keep her until 7.30.

But on the other hand, not many employers stand their secretaries twenty-five shilling lunches a couple of times a month.

And where else would you find the paragon who actually celebrated the tenth year of his secretary's career with \$3 10s. a week rise and handed her a Valentine of real orchids on February 14?

For his part, "Mr S." is no doubt also well aware that he is lucky to have a level-headed assistant who can handle so many varied assignments.

These have included wheeling a couple of seats for "South Pacific" from a reluctant press agent for two visiting firemen arranging for his 14-year-old son to meet the star players at a big-league baseball game; making reservations for him at a moment's notice for a trip over half Europe, and dealing with aplomb

with such callers as the Duke of Windsor.

"As a matter of fact," confesses his secretary, "the first time he telephoned, I nearly had heart failure."

"When he said: 'This is the Duke of Windsor,' I gasped and muttered: 'Yes, sir—I mean your Majesty, just hold on,' and fled for the boss."

Yet, contrary to all Hollywood conventions about employer-secretary relations, Sally, while on extremely cordial terms with her boss, knows better—even after ten years—to smoke uninvited in his office, although she will puff like a chimney in her own.

She knows exactly how much Mr S. is behind with his taxes, and what he paid for his wife's sable coat.

LIVES WELL

BUT it is doubtful whether Mr S. has any idea how his secretary spends her leisure time, or what are her interests, outside the office.

Their common ground is clearly defined, and neither would dream of stepping outside it.

THE NEW PATTERN OF CELEBRITY

By Drusella Beyfus

THE first General's Lady to make it her business to splash about in the limelight is Penny, the third Mrs Ridgway, wife of the Supreme Allied Commander in Europe. Penny has made a celebrity of the General's Lady. She has shaped up a star part out of a traditionally dull role.

Penny has washed the starch right out of her job. She is prettier and younger than most other generals' wives, and she makes sure her assets are beautifully shown off.

When she puts on a hat even Field-Marshal Montgomery notices it. "My dear, it really is most sweet," he said about a little straw number she wore recently. Penny catches on wherever she goes. Her nickname is always used. Nobody calls her by the proper one, Mary. Pictures of Penny appear in the papers wherever she stops.

Penny is the general's pearl. When the general takes a trip,

Penny goes too. "The general rosters that it doesn't look as if he's come to fight a war with a wife on his arm," said an officer at headquarters.

Penny's slight into fame is a heavily escorted enterprise. She is usually accompanied by three guardsmen who make Penny's way up far easier. They are—

Skilled Line

The Elegant Guardman, Mrs M. Biddle, wife of Brigadier A. Biddle. She has been heard to say at parties when asked to pose for pictures with Mrs Ridgway, "I'd rather not, my dress would show up you know."

The Plump and Jolly Guardman, Mrs Gaudin, wife of the general, who nearly got General Ridgway's latest job. She keeps the party spirit moving during the odd evening the generals' wives spend at home.

The Professional Guardman, Mrs Burrows Mathews, whose husband is attached to Ridgway's civilian staff. Mrs Mathews keeps up a skilled line in promotion for Penny.

"Mrs Ridgway is a very real and wonderful person," she told me, "she held responsible jobs before her marriage—and, do you know, she is the only woman in the world to be fabulously entertained by Eva Peron!"

Press Party

Last week, Penny soared higher than ever into the bright lights. She did what no general's wife has ever done before. . . . She held a personal Press party.

The place chosen was the nearest thing to an American country club that France can offer (notices written in English only, a barbecue in the garden, and murals of the American civil war, to decorate the restaurant). It is situated nicely near allied headquarters.

Just on the appointed hour, the Ridgways' mighty Chrysler car crunched along the gravel drive of the Country Club de la Noire, Villers-sur-Seine.

Mrs Mathews chuckled, looking at a picture of cool crispness in a grey tulle dress. "Hello, sweetie, come, right on in."

Penny came right on in, wearing a mink, a tussore dress, and a big hat that tickled the photographers.

But soon Penny made it plain that she was keeping her pretty mouth closed. She might look sensational, but she kept to the commonplace when it came to making comments.

The ladies of the Press, in flowery hats and little black frocks, listened attentively. . . .

Q: What did she miss most in Japan?

A: "My flower decoration classes."

It was noted solemnly.

Q: How many servants have you?

A: "I haven't had time to count."

One flowery hat was bitten pink by this. She murmured appreciatively: "She hasn't had time to count them."

Dior Bows

Christian Dior, the celebrated dress designer, sent his chosen emissary, the salon manageress, to pay respect to the General's Lady. She was a woman of paralyzing elegance who reduced everyone there to limp off-the-pegs.

Tall, and in Dior's black, she bent low over Mrs Ridgway, and murmured a few well chosen words: "Monsieur Dior . . . at your service . . . enchanted, madame, to see you in our salon your home."

On the tick of 7.30—the appointed hour of departure—the General's Lady rose to leave. One more picture, please, a photographer pleaded, invoking the name of Allah, were the dread of Europe as the great Ottoman Empire stretched from the sands of Arabia to the gates of Vienna.

For a moment Penny looked as if she had singled herself in the limelight. "Oh no," she said, frowning.

"Now, now, no politics," said Mrs Mathews loudly, attempting to smother things over with a steamroller.

It was the nearest thing to a diplomatic incident. But Mrs Ridgway was soon back on safe ground. She climbed into her mink, into the American car, trailed by the two good guardians, the wives of the generals—and sped off.

First article in a new series
spotlighting some of the most
popular jobs for women in U.S.

On her \$30 a week salary, Sally, who is probably 38 but looks 35, lives extremely well, particularly as her big two-roomed apartment, shared with her sister, has a unique pre-war ceiling rent of \$15 a month.

She spends less on clothes than you might expect. She believes in tailored lines for office workers, and her most extravagant recent purchase was a reproduction of a Jacques Fath grey flannel suit at \$24, 10s.

Sally is extravagant with lunches and taxis, and will spend 18 shillings on a meal with a girl friend without turning a hair of her home-permed, well-groomed head.

SHE SAVES

BUT though her personal finances are a bit scrambled, the belle in putting away a bit every month and countenances, though with a rather wry face, the voluntary deduction from her salary of a 27 Savings Bond a month.

This recently permitted her to spend a six-months vacation in Europe, and neatly disposed of £200.

She would like to buy a television set, but says: "Then I'd spend even less time in reading than I do now, so what's the use?"

She will frequently grumble: "There is no future in this job," for Mr S., as head of a busy news agency, believes rather firmly in a secretary being a secretary rather than an embryo journalist.

Yet Sally knows that if she handed in her notice there are a lot of things she would miss.

Among them would be the first-night tickets, which the Drama Desk couldn't use, the occasional parties to which her employer's wife sometimes invites her, and the occasional dinner "with her boss" for no other reason than that he is feeling benevolent and has a couple of hours to spare.

"All the same," grives the Perfect Secretary—the Voice of America—Behind-the-Type-writer—"I wish some man would ask me to marry him."

"I suppose it all sounds very glamorous, but I'd trade it all for a husband and a suburban house on Long Island and a couple of kids."

THE NURSE

ON what was originally a baseball park and a favourite stamping ground for Revivalist Billy Sunday now stands Columbia Medical Centre, which will be having its 25th birthday next year.

Presbyterian Hospital, one of several long-established hospitals integrated into the Centre, is the largest voluntary hospital in the U.S.

Its School of Nursing, under the Faculty of Medicine of

Columbia University, turns out some of the finest nurses in the country, and 71 percent of them stay on at Presbyterian as staff members.

In its spacious sunny wards, which each accommodates only 17 beds, the Hospital in 1951 treated 32,630 bed patients, and another 45,000 out-patients in its clinics.

Harkness Pavilion, its private wing, has housed such famous patients as King Gustav of Sweden, the Duchess of Windsor, Madame Chiang Kai-shek, and Babe Ruth.

Here rooms cost \$5. 15s. 0d. to \$7 a day, while "round the clock" nursing may cost another \$14 a day.

In spite of its huge size, however, there is no cold impersonality about the Centre.

"Kindliness and friendliness—these are the qualities we try to establish at Presbyterian Hospital." I was told by the Acting Director of Nursing, Miss Margaret Elliot, whose efficiency and dry wit have been a mainstay of the Hospital for thirty years.

"Being ill puts a person under a great nervous strain," she went on. "I think the most important single quality a nurse should possess is that of a good personality."

INCREDIBLE

IT'S a quality conspicuously owned by Irish-born Bridget Grier, a head nurse on Medical Floor Nine.

Slim, with wide-spaced eyes under a white cap and a quiet gaiety about her, Miss Grier has something that would make you very glad to see her if you were tossing restlessly in a strange hospital bed.

Thirty-year-old Bridget, trained at Middlesex Hospital, but two years ago the travel urge hit her and she came to urge with a sister in New York.

"I'd heard that Presbyterian was one of the finest hospitals in the country," she told me, in a voice that had a hint of the County Mayo brogue now and then.

"After doing three months obstetrics in the School of Nursing I was appointed to the Medical Floor."

"Four months later they made me a Head Nurse—that's equivalent to a Sister. Incredible, isn't it?"

"The main difference, I think, between British and American hospitals is the Doctor-Patient and Doctor-Nurse relationship," she went on.

Americans would have a slight case of hysteria at the silence-stricken ward of a British hospital as the Consulting Surgeon sweeps in, followed deferentially by house doctor, sister and nurses.

"Here the Consulting Surgeon is likely to sit on the edge of the bed and call the patient by her first name," said Miss Grier.

"But he'll take the trouble to explain to her exactly what her treatment is doing, which I think is better than the British way of keeping a patient—and often the nurses—in the dark."

Its only disadvantage is that patients sometimes develop delusions of grandeur and go around boasting to friends that "my EKG (electrocardiograph) was successful yesterday."

LUCKY ONE

BRIDGET appreciates the doctor-nurse relationship, too.

"It's so nice to be called 'Miss Grier' instead of 'Nurse,'" she said. This is regarded by the American medical profession as a perfectly normal tribute to a colleague and makes, they think, for better nursing.

Bridget's salary as head nurse is \$20 a month, less about \$14 for income tax and social security.

She is one of the lucky 235 who have an apartment in Harkness Hall, the graduate nurses' residence. She gets \$11.7s. for one-roomed apartment—with free gas and electricity—that would cost her \$30 elsewhere.

She gets four weeks' holiday a year, and works an eight-hour, five-day week.

If she is ill the Hospital pays expenses and puts her in the luxurious Harkness Pavilion, along with the great and the wealthy, where she gets exactly the same as is carte food and nursing attention.

Internes (medical students) and nurses mix in a way that would cause scandalised horror in some of London's conservative hospitals.

"You can't be old-fashioned about it," Miss Elliot told me, "particularly in this country."

TO MARRY

THERE are dances and beach parties, free tickets to the theatre, and opera, tennis and the Centre's courts and horseback riding by the Hudson for those who want it.

"I'm going to miss it," said Bridget, thoughtfully.

She met her fiancé, an American, at a beach party, and is getting married next month.

"It's a tremendous feeling to be part of this place. There's such a wonderful spirit here. Presbyterian will miss Bridget, too."

"A wonderful person and a fine nurse," I heard on all sides. "Everybody likes her."

(MORE TOMORROW)

THE TURKISH CAVALRY IS TOUGH, ROUGH, RUTHLESS

From Henry Thody

Istanbul. "AL-LAH, lah, lah!" screamed the horsemen as they swept down the barren hillside. Wicked-looking curved swords flashed in the early morning sunshine.

I was watching the 43rd Regiment of the crack First Turkish Cavalry Division on normal morning training—a mock attack against invading Soviet forces.

This was a cavalry charge, Turkish style. And it was tough—very tough!

For centuries the blood-thirsty, fearless Turkish cavalry, invoking the name of Allah, were the dread of Europe as the great Ottoman Empire stretched from the sands of Arabia to the gates of Vienna.

In three wars against the Russians—the Crimean, the war of 1877, the 1914-15—the Turkish cavalry charged Russian positions—and the Russians turned and fled.

Today these cold-blooded warriors, with their same frightful battle-cry and flashing curved blades, are at the scrapes of the West—and there are no tougher, more fearsome weapons in the North Atlantic Forces.

Three of Turkey's 10 divisions are horse-borne. The Turks have stubbornly retained their cavalry in face of Western—especially machine-minded—United States—efforts to disband it.

A high-ranking officer of Turkish General Headquarters told me: "They keep saying the bayonet is out-of-date. But when British troops make a bayonet charge the enemy runs. A cavalry charge is even more demoralising. Just try and picture it and you'll see what I mean."

Watching the cavalry I saw what he meant. These footsore horsemen carry and use latest breeches, steel helmets, machine-guns. Every man carries grenades. Even low-flying jets do not scare the horses trained under realistic battle conditions.

The men are all volunteers. Peasants' sons from the mountains near the Soviet frontier, they find their two-year army life a holiday compared with their normal daily struggle with nature.

A day in their life begins at five o'clock. From then until lights out at nine they have only two free hours. The rest of their sixteen-hour day is spent looking after their mounts, riding hard, learning tactics, learning to handle 10 different infantry weapons—and taking educational classes. Only on Sunday

are the men free to go to the nearest village.

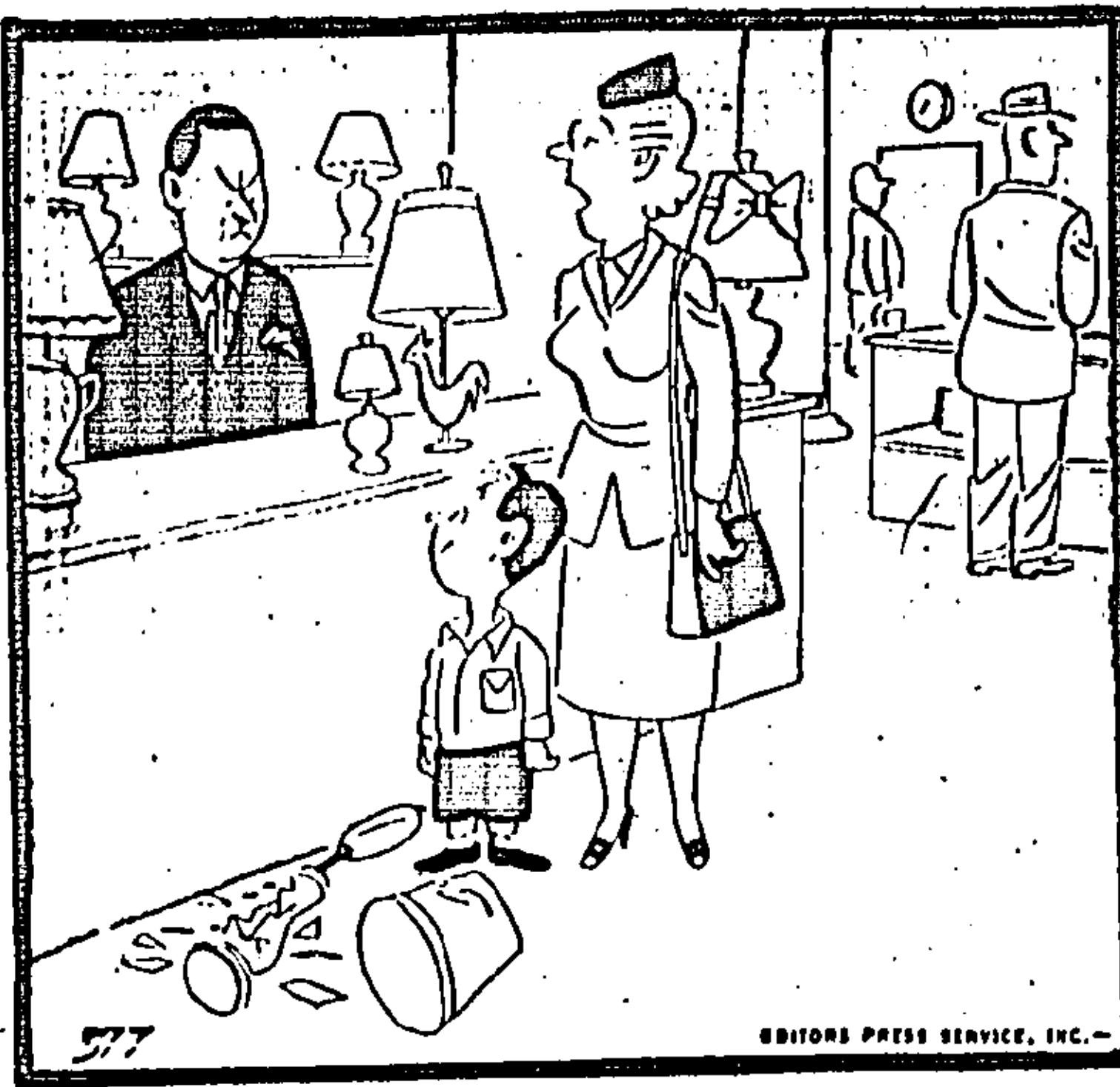
Toughness is the keynote of their army life. Rough living conditions, hard training, plain food, few amenities—and discipline a month pay!

I saw a recruit, fall off his horse. The officer galloped up and shouted: "What are you doing down there?" The unhappy looking soldier, sprawled on his back, answered: "I dismounted, sir. I'm just about to mount again." By tradition no one ever falls off a horse in the Turkish cavalry—no just "dismounts."

The cavalryman carries a sh from ration for his horse and himself, and is self-contained in the saddle, even down to spare horseshoes and change of woolen underwear.

Everywhere in the 43rd Regiment, there is infinite spirit and good humour. Everyone gives the impression of enjoying the hard existence. Even as they slash the heads off straw-stuffed dummies, they are broad grins on the mahogany-banded faces of these Turks.

Before I visited the regiment a British tank officer told me: "If these chaps ever catch the enemy in the narrow defiles in Eastern Turkey, where tanks are useless, it will be massacre. I see what he meant."



"You can see how impractical that one would be in our house."

BY THE WAY

by Beachcomber

THE capture of two bears in the Pyrenean town of Luchon is an event. Like the other wild animals in the Pyrenees, except the bear (the chamols of the Pyrenees), the bear is now growing very scarce.

I myself have never come across one, although I have repeatedly described a fight in which a killer huge brown bear on a ledge of rock on the Spanish side of the Pyrenees pass—and an gradually coming in there were even foxes to be seen in these mountains, but now the last of them are in captivity in the Spanish National Park in the wild valley of Anaxas.

How I killed the bear

THE story goes that Timothy Shy and I, having walked from rocky Eynne on the Cambrils d'Aze Valley our way to Nuri to sleep, were with the Abbot, were suddenly confronted by an enormous brown bear on a knife-edge cliff. Timothy Shy slipped round it, caught its tail, and tied it to a jagged boulder while I clowed with the axe. He reared itself on its hind-legs, and I caught its nose between finger and thumb and twisted it while the bear, with my nailed boots on its rear paws, Shy pulled its head back and I killed it with a blow of my great staff Durandal and

stretched it useless at my feet. We hunted it over the pass of Noutons and down to Nuri, where we landed on bear-steak for two days. She tells the same story, except that in his version it was he who killed the bear, which we had stuffed. It is now in the Town Hall (on the left as you go in) at Gerona.

Mrs Wretch and the Circus

"BOSS," said Wugwell to Colonel Wretch, "the day when I once more see your better half—no offence—gracing our show as of yore will be the proudest day of my life since I induced the Mayor of Stockham to let Bibbo fill his hat with sawdust. 'Mrs Wretch,' said the colonel, 'tell me other tales, per time. Tell him, my dear.' 'Yes, tell old Wugwell,' said the proprietor, 'I am fully occupied with political work,' replied Mrs Wretch, 'as well as being chairman of the Friends of the Abbot, and of the Society for Humanitarianism.' 'Far from it be me,' retorted Wugwell, 'to grudge you to that other circus at West-land, East Zuytroum the Earled lady from Stamboul has a nasty go of quinsy. I am aware that your chin, fair blossom, is as innocent as a bear's as of mane. Luckily Zaphroma's beard was only one of Lindey's half-crown and justifiable (trade secret) and it is at your disposal.'

YOUR BIRTHDAY... By STELLA

MONDAY, AUGUST 4

BORN today, you have exceptionally high ideals and great ambition. You are a dreamer and a doer by turns. This gives you the capacity for building castles in the air—and then executing them in the real world. You have a well-rounded personality which makes it possible for you to adjust yourself to all kinds of conditions and to many types of people. You are always popular in the circle in which you move and although you don't appear to care very much for members of the opposite sex, you are emotionally warmhearted and really do go to prevent to be otherwise is likely to feel no one but yourself.

Fond of books, you are not a bookworm; talented in the written word, you may not take up literature as a life work, but write very interesting letters or diaries. You are particularly eager to earn a fortune merely for the sake of making money. You have many intellectual interests and your ideals are often so high that you are disappointed when people and situations do not come up to them. When you decide to do something, you do it eventually, but you cannot be hurried or prodded. You will go your own pace no matter what happens.

To find what the stars have in store for tomorrow, select your birthday star and read the corresponding paragraph. Let your birthday star be your daily guide.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 5

LEO (July 21-Aug. 23)—A fine day for important business conferences. Come to a definite decision now.

VIRGO (Aug. 24-Sept. 23)—Work while you work; play when you play. Then you can really get something done.

LILIA (Sept. 24-Oct. 23)—A fine time for setting those odd

word, you may not take up literature as a life work, but write very interesting letters or diaries. You are particularly eager to earn a fortune merely for the sake of making money. You have many intellectual interests and your ideals are often so high that you are disappointed when people and situations do not come up to them. When you decide to do something, you do it eventually, but you cannot be hurried or prodded. You will go your own pace no matter what happens.

TAURUS (Apr. 21-May 21)—Relax this evening with light music and a good book. Don't try to do any work!

GEMINI (May 22-June 21)—Offer your aid to others. Perhaps you can write a good letter of recommendation for someone.

CANCER (June 22-July 21)—New economies at home may be well advised but don't pinch pennies too much.

INTELLIGENCE TEST

CUBICAL

(Solution on Page 10)

JACOBY ON BRIDGE

It Takes Luck—To Win Any Game

By OSWALD JACOBY

HOW much luck is there in a lucky slam?

Let's take one of the luckiest slams from the recent Eastern Championships. It will soon be clear that it took more than luck to bring it home successfully.

The contract was a bit shaky, but it wasn't fantastic. If South could bring in the diamonds with only one loss he would need nothing else. He had slightly less than an even chance for a good diamond break.

The diamonds didn't break well, but South had some luck. The first break came with the opening lead, which gave South a trick.

After winning the first trick with the jack of spades, declarer went to dummy with a heart and led a low diamond. East won the king, and South rejoiced mightily.

East returned a spade to South's club and South promptly cashed the queen of diamonds. The rejoicing ended as soon as East discarded a club.

South tried the king of spades in the hope that the queen would fall. East threw another club. De-

clarer next led a second heart to dummy to clear a road on the ace of diamonds. East threw a third club, naturally enough.

It was now time for declarer to make the key decision. He was in a dilemma for the last time. Should he take the club finesse and, if that worked, hope that the hearts would break in his favor? Or should he finesse the eight of hearts and hope that the queen of clubs would drop doubleton from the West hand?

Mathematically speaking, the club finesse was the superior play. But declarer happened to be George Rapier, who knows that mathematics is no guide to the bridge table.

East had never thrown a heart even though he had been given three chances to do so. If East originally held three hearts, he would be likely to hold three more.

Mr Rapier decided, very accurately, that East still had two hearts and that a heart finesse was necessary to win the club suit. He took the heart finesse and the club suit was won. Hence he finessed the eight of hearts and dropped the queen of clubs with the king of hearts.

Very lucky, to be sure, but most players would fail to take full advantage of the good luck. They would stop up on the minus side of the ledger.

Q—The bidding has been: North East South West 1 N.T. Pass 1 Spade Pass 2 N.T. Pass 2 Spade Pass 3 N.T. Pass 3 Spade Pass 4 N.T. Pass 4 Spade Pass 5 N.T. Pass 5 Spade Pass 6 N.T. Pass 6 Spade Pass 7 N.T. Pass 7 Spade Pass 8 N.T. Pass 8 Spade Pass 9 N.T. Pass 9 Spade Pass 10 N.T. Pass 10 Spade Pass 11 N.T. Pass 11 Spade Pass 12 N.T. Pass 12 Spade Pass 13 N.T. Pass 13 Spade Pass 14 N.T. Pass 14 Spade Pass 15 N.T. Pass 15 Spade Pass 16 N.T. Pass 16 Spade Pass 17 N.T. Pass 17 Spade Pass 18 N.T. Pass 18 Spade Pass 19 N.T. Pass 19 Spade Pass 20 N.T. Pass 20 Spade Pass 21 N.T. Pass 21 Spade Pass 22 N.T. Pass 22 Spade Pass 23 N.T. Pass 23 Spade Pass 24 N.T. Pass 24 Spade Pass 25 N.T. Pass 25 Spade Pass 26 N.T. Pass 26 Spade Pass 27 N.T. Pass 27 Spade Pass 28 N.T. Pass 28 Spade Pass 29 N.T. Pass 29 Spade Pass 30 N.T. Pass 30 Spade Pass 31 N.T. Pass 31 Spade Pass 32 N.T. Pass 32 Spade Pass 33 N.T. Pass 33 Spade Pass 34 N.T. Pass 34 Spade Pass 35 N.T. Pass 35 Spade Pass 36 N.T. 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The XVth Olympic Games Close

Britain Wins Her Solitary Gold Medal In Last Event

Helsinki, Aug. 3.

After two weeks of record-breaking contests the 15th modern Olympic Games were ceremonially closed here tonight.

In the stadium, which has seen so many astounding feats of speed, strength and skill, the great bowl containing the Olympic flame was placed at the top of the 72-metre high tower which has dominated the scene.

Instead of the latest results, the giant scoreboard bore the legend "Great is triumph, greater far is noble combat."

Standard bearers of the nations formed up facing the tribune of honour. The Greek, Finnish and Australian flags were flown from the tall masts, symbolising the ancient, the present and the next Olympics. Sigfrid Edstrom, Swedish, President of the International Olympic Committee, proclaimed the 15th Olympiad closed after the national anthem had been played. A crowd estimated at 70,000 saw the ceremony, and joined lustily in the Finnish anthem.

Mr Edstrom then handed the Mayor of Helsinki the Olympic flag of embroidered satin for safe custody until he takes it with him to Melbourne for the 1956 Games.

The Olympic fanfare was played by Finnish massed bands, the Olympic flame was snuffed out, a five-gun salute boomed, the great banner with its five circles which had flown over the arena was lowered, and massed choirs sang the Olympic hymn.

The flag-bearers marched out, and as the last flag—that of Finland, the host country—disappeared, spectators rose and broke into a great final round of applause.

Tonight Helsinki poured out its competitors, officials and guests and only stirring memories of the Games remain. The ceremony began three minutes late because the final event, the Equestrian Prix des Nations, had needed a jump off to establish Jonqueres Doriola of France, riding Ali Baba, as the individual Gold Medalist.

German, British, Chilean and Brazilian riders rode with the Olympic Games caused disturbances between the youth of the world.

"I hope that some of these opponents have been here and observed the good feeling and happiness that have prevailed amongst all the participants here."

INSTRUMENT FOR PEACE
The Olympic Games have once more proved to be an instrument for peace and happiness in the world. May they continue so for ever.

The Games ended with an exciting finish as Jonqueres Doriola, jumped over six obstacles to win his Gold Medal.

Doriola's cousin, Christian Doriola, won the Poles Individual Gold Medal.

In the morning jumps Fritz Thiedemann of Germany completed the course without incurring any faults. Close behind, all with four faults, were Oeding of Norway, White of Britain, Molinucy of Argentina, Dinco of Italy and Carvahom of Portugal.

In the second round five competitors completed the course with a total of eight faults.

Excitement was intense as the five competed in a "jump off" over a shortened course of six obstacles—which had been made higher than those over which they had already jumped twice.

When Doriola cleared all the obstacles without a fault, a terrific cheer greeted him.

As the last rider, returned from the jumps, congratulations were showered on the French rider. He went to the rostrum to receive his medal and was joined by Christ of Chile, who Silver Medal winner, and

Thiedemann, the Bronze Medal winner.

The Brazilian, Menezes, had a possible chance of winning outright the Gold Medal. He was the last to ride. But he knocked over a bar on the third jump to lose four points and make his total eight.

He thus was in the tie jump off with Doriola, White, Thiedemann and Christ. Britain won her only Gold Medal in the team section of the Prix des Nations.

The winning combination was Colonel Llewellyn on Foxhunter, Colonel Stewart on Aglerlow, and Wilf White on Nizella.

The Duke of Edinburgh watched the event.

MEDAL WINNERS

The 1952 Olympic Games ended with the United States holding 40 Gold Medals, 18 more victories than any other nation. Russia, the next best, gained 22 first places, while Hungary obtained 16 to claim third place.

I was left to the last event of the Games, the Prix des Nations jumping event, for Britain to win her solitary Gold Medal.

The final tabulation of Medal winners was:

	Gold	Silver	Bronze
United States	40	18	17
Russia	22	30	15
Hungary	16	10	15
Sweden	12	12	9
Italy	8	9	3
Czechoslovakia	7	3	3
France	6	6	3
Finland	6	3	1
Australia	6	2	3
Norway	3	2	0
Japan	2	6	1
Switzerland	2	6	0
South Africa	2	4	1
Jamaica	2	3	0
Belgium	2	2	0
Denmark	2	1	2
Britain	1	2	8
Argentina	1	2	1
Poland	1	2	1
Yugoslavia	1	2	0
Canada	1	1	1
Humania	1	1	1
New Zealand	1	0	2
Brazil	1	0	2
India	1	0	1
Luxembourg	1	0	0
Germany	0	7	16
Holland	0	5	0
Iran	0	3	9
Chile	0	2	0
Austria	0	1	1
Lebanon	0	1	1
Mexico	0	1	0
Eire	0	1	0
Spain	0	1	0
Uruguay	0	0	3
Trinidad	0	0	2
Egypt	0	0	1
Korea	0	0	1
Portugal	0	0	1
Venezuela	0	0	1

TOO MANY SPORTS
The 15th Olympiad, held in one of the smallest capitals in the world, has reached the turning point of Olympic sport. A general official view is that there are too many competitors, that too many sports are included, and that certain games and events should be dropped.

It would occasion no surprise to national officials if the International Olympic Committee, at its congresses before the next Olympic Games, decided that there were too big and unwieldy, according to many important officials.

All pay tribute to the Finnish organising committee—it did a fine job, and on this team managers, officials, competitors and most of the journalists who reported the Games are agreed.

The biggest cut is likely to be taken in team events, in which there are so many differences between competing nations on the question of what constitutes an "amateur" as to bring about grave inequalities.

The soccer tournament, for instance, How can teams of genuine amateurs like the British be expected to match the players of countries like Hungary, Yugoslavia, Russia or Sweden, who are represented by their full international sides.

These players are not professional footballers in the strict sense of that word, but they are certainly subsidised. In a way that puts them in a different class from pure amateurs.

Reuter.

JAPANESE DISTRESSED

Tokyo, Aug. 3.
Japanese showings in the Olympic swimming events at Helsinki distressed many Japanese.

Not a single gold medal was won by Japanese swimmers. They dominated both Berlin and Los Angeles Olympics before the war.

Japanese papers devoted many columns to analysis and criticism of the Japanese team this year.

The most caustic comment came from the Foreign Minister, Mr. Katase Okazaki, who was a long distance field champion in his youth.

He said: "I have been opposed from the beginning to the idea of sending 100 athletes and swimmers. Many of them weren't good at all, unworthy of going to Helsinki."

The Tokyo Nichi-Nichi said: "Japan did dominate the swimming events. Onakawa, Kono, Kawamoto and Okamoto all are Japanese regardless of their nationalities."—Associated Press.

Peking & Taipei Both Admitted

Helsinki, Aug. 3.
The basketball organizations of the Chinese mainland as well as Formosa have been admitted as members of the International Amateur Basketball Federation.

The Federation, at its meeting yesterday, also admitted organizations of both Eastern and Western Germany.

It approved a proposal to hold a women's world championship. The first championship is to take place at Santiago, Chile, in December this year.

Mr. Willard N. Greim of the United States and Mr. R. William Jones of Great Britain were re-elected President and General Secretary respectively of the new executive committee.

Mr. Doi of Japan was elected a member of the committee. Japan thus getting a seat on the executive committee for the first time since the war.—Reuter.

ZATOPEK'S APPEAL

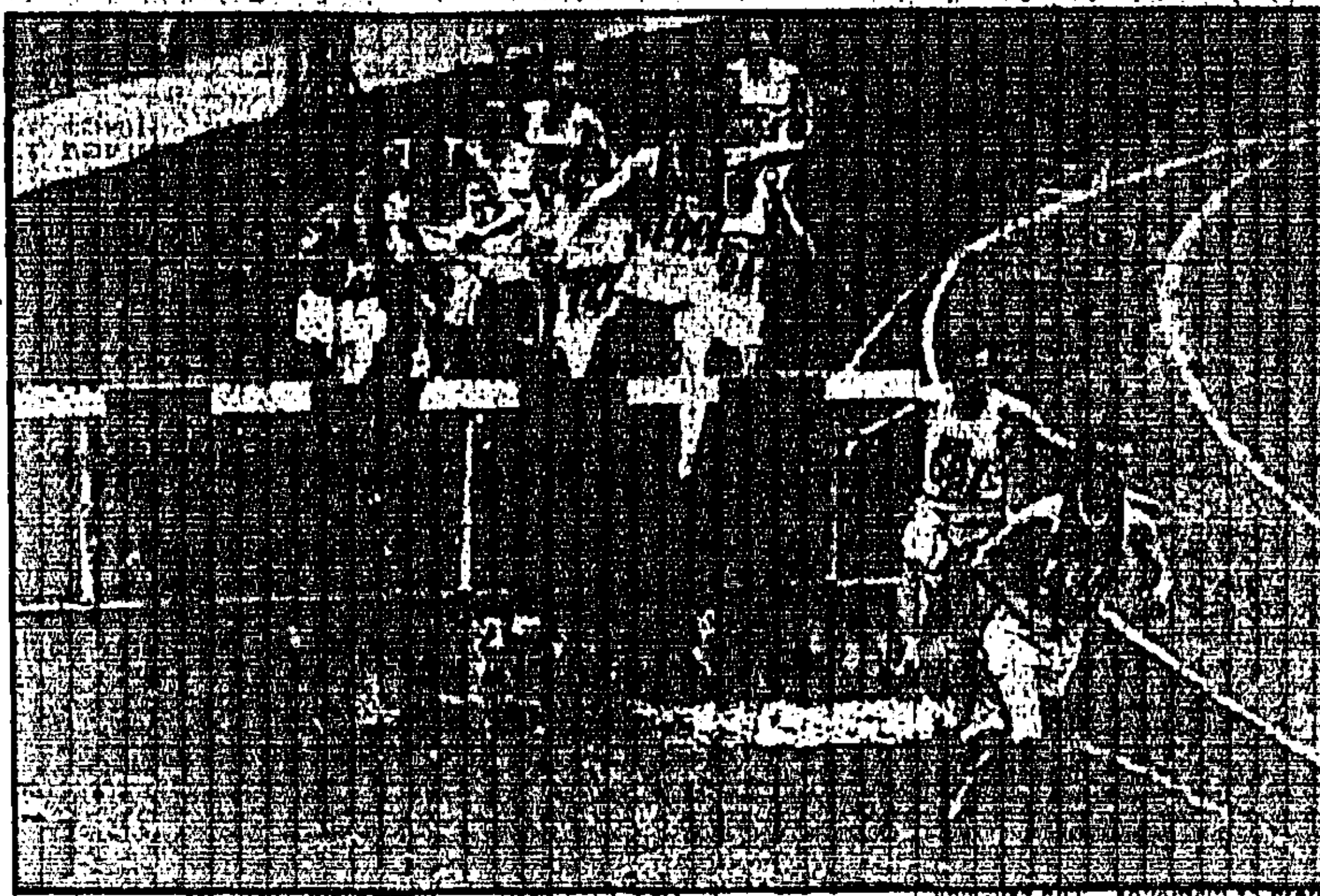
London, Aug. 3.
The Czechoslovak Olympic Gold Medalist, Emil Zatopek, issued an appeal tonight to sportsmen and youth the world over to campaign for an international conference "in defence of the rights of youth."

According to a Tass report from Helsinki received in London tonight.

In his appeal Zatopek declared that the 15th Olympiad had provided convincing proof of the possibility of peaceful co-operation among the nations and had helped to bring sportsmen and youth of all countries even closer together.

Reuter.

BRONZE MEDAL FOR BRITAIN



The Russian, Mikhail Saltykov, leads the field at the water jump in the 3,000 Metres Steeplechase in the Olympic Games at Helsinki.

He is followed by Karlsson (Sweden), with Rinteenpaa (Finland), and the winner, American FBI man, Ashenfelter coming over the fence. Britain's John Disley can be seen behind on the right. Disley finished third. — Central Press Photo.

Professor Steinhaus Explains

WHY BRITAIN LAGGED BEHIND IN THE OLYMPIC GAMES

By RALPH HEWINS

America led and Britain lagged behind in the Olympic Games because British universities are "ivory castles."

That is the theory of Professor Arthur H. Steinhaus, Professor of Physiology at George Williams College, Chicago, with whom I watched Americans win 19 medals out of a possible 36 in the first 12 men's track and field events. He advised the American team.

He sat next the track with a wire recorder. On it he reported for the physiological pundits of America and included interviews with new Champions. He also photographed record-breakers under stress.

That shows you some of the pains to which modern Americans go to win and keep on winning.

Right in the Olympic village Professor Steinhaus was daily and nightly discussing diets, psychology, training and the theory of movement with the greatest-ever team in the greatest show on earth—the American team in the XVth Olympiad.

As head of his Chicago college (founded in one suburban room by English George Williams who also started the YMCA in 1844), Professor Steinhaus supervises the output of 400 physical education students every year.

NO SECRET WEAPON

This quiet non-smoking man in a cap, maroon blazer and English pullover—his first ever and bought when he was freezing in England—is no secret American sports weapon.

He told me: "Frankly you Britons must change your sports ideas if you are going to go on holding your own in international competition."

"By 'ivory castles' I mean that you have created an elite of brain and brawn, but that no longer suffices. We have 500 colleges in America which give degrees for physical education. In England there is only Birmingham University, with Manchester and Hull considering doing likewise."

"Some of our P. T. organizations think, but you see the results here in Helsinki. The overall impact of applied science. We have created a middle class in sport in the laboratory and on the field. And the middle class often has good ideas and achieves results. I love my weeks in England, but the American middle class would never tolerate your totally unnecessary discomfort. Not even a thermostat worked in the bathroom of the professor with whom I stayed. Yet he was one of the world's leading nuclear physicists."

Professor Steinhaus said that in the theory and practice of sport Britain had almost nobody between the genius and the tradesman.

"You need to collate all your available information on sports science, youth movements and youth leadership and all the

failed subjects to physical fitness," he said. "You need to create chairs of physical culture."

NEGROES WORK HARD

Professor Steinhaus does not think Negroes have any natural advantages.

"They excel because they often come from humble circles and work hard to get out of the rut. They want to show themselves, their friends and the world they are as good as anybody. They live in close communities and create idols for themselves."

"For instance, I talked to Air Force Sergeant M. Whitfield who has equalled Douglas Lowe's record of two victories in the Olympic 800 Metres."

"Whitfield is the most stylish and best-trained athlete in the all-time congress of physical perfection. Why? Because he isolated Johnny Woodruff, the 800 metres winner in Berlin in 1936 who came from the same circle. The Negroes get excited by their own overpowering community feeling."

The professor does not believe America wins by diet, coaching, force of numbers or money.

He told me "I find that our Champions eat what they like, which is very much what we scientists think they should have. As often as not an athlete makes a coach in the USA. We are less numerous than the Commons wealth, which, anyway, has more Negroes than there are in the USA. We are also less numerous than the Russians."

SOMETHING IN COMMON

"But there is something in common between the Russians who are doing so well at this meeting and the overwhelming Americans."

The Russians are competing for the first time. They have held aloof. Now they are right in the struggle and are egged on by the will to show the world they are good, too.

"As for money. Many of our boys and girls are shamateurs. So are yours. Perhaps not in quite the same degree. But the Russians are all professionals. It comes down to science. Until you modernize your sports planning along the latest educational lines and create a broad middle class of qualified active sportsmen Britain will continue to go down and down. The world has changed."

(London Evening Service)

INDIANS BEAT DUTCH 6-1

Amstelveen, Aug. 3.
The Indian hockey team, winners of the Olympic Gold Medal, beat Holland here today by six goals to one—the same score as that by which they defeated Holland in the Olympic final.

At half time the Indians led 4-0.—Reuter.

Hungary Wins Olympic Soccer Final

Helsinki, Aug. 2.

Hungary beat Yugoslavia two goals to nil here tonight in the Olympic soccer final to win the Gold Medal.

Before a record crowd of 65,000, the Hungarians played the better football throughout. They were faster and passed more accurately, but could not get their goals until the end of the second half.

The first came in the 70th minute, when Ferenc Fuzas weaved round the defence and slipped the ball neatly past the goalkeeper, Vladimir Beara.

He was immediately surrounded by his colleagues.

Hungary, who have never been soccer champions before, scored their second goal two minutes from the finish. Outside-left Zoltan Czibor slipped away and, cutting in, neatly, beat Beara from short range.

Both Beara and the Hungarian keeper, Gyula Grosits, brought off some superb saves. Beara being particularly brilliant.

The Yugoslavs might have gone ahead early in the second half when inside-right Rajko Mitic was almost through, but the fast tackling Hungarians quickly robbed him of the ball.

Yugoslavia thus had to be content with another soccer Silver Medal as they were runners-up in 1948.

Britain's cup final referee, Arthur Ellis, refereed today.

At the end of the game the teams were presented with olive branches from Mount Olympus, presented them by the Finnish beauty queen, Miss Armi Kuusela, "Miss Universe." — Reuter.

BENNIE OSLER IN HOSPITAL

East London, South Africa, Aug. 3.

Bennie Osler, Springbok rugby captain during the British tour of 1901, was in hospital here tonight after a car smash in which he gashed his scalp and knee and broke a finger.

His condition was stated to be satisfactory.—Reuter.

French Road Cycling Championship

Reims, Aug. 3.
Adolphe Deleda today won the French Professional Road Cycling Championship, covering the 201 kilometres in 45 hours 49 minutes 32 seconds.

A field of 49 riders competed.—Reuter.

SURREY DISMISS NOTTS FOR 84

London, Aug. 2.

Surrey, the county cricket championship leaders, made a great start in their match against Nottinghamshire today, dismissing their opponents for 84 and finishing only 19 behind with nine wickets standing.

Rain, which affected all the matches, caused a delay of two hours at the Oval. Alec Bedser and Stuart Surridge, the pace bowlers, made the most of the rain-affected pitch, taking five wickets each, Bedser for 28 runs and Surridge for 38.

Against the good length, giving and lift of both bowlers, the Nottinghamshire batsmen were always in trouble.

Tom Graveney of Gloucestershire hit 113 not out off the Somerset attack in four hours and 50 minutes but much of the innings was taken by the left-hander Jack Cropp. He scored 60 in 44 minutes out of a partnership of 85, for the third wicket, before he mistimed an on drive to be caught. He hit ten fours in 56. Graveney added 128 in two hours for the fourth wicket.

Leslie Jackson and Cliff Gladwin of Derbyshire, bowling their swingers effectively to a well set leg trap, ran through Warwickshire between the stumps and the stumps of the championship were all out for 78. Jackson captured five for 30 and Gladwin three for 33.

Alan Royle and Donald Carr, sided by lapses in the field, saw Derbyshire into the lead with an unbroken stand of 40 after three wickets had fallen for 36.

Leslie Richardson and Roland Broadbent, scoring aggressively by cuts and drives, put on 142 in an unbroken third wicket stand for Worcestershire against Essex.

Richardson hit six fours and Broadbent five.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES
The following were the results of matches in County cricket to-day:

At the Oval: Nottinghamshire 84 (Alec Bedser, five for 28, Stuart Surridge five for 38), Surrey 65 for one.

At Bristol: Gloucestershire 340 for four (Cropp 60, Tom Graveney not out 113, Milton 56), Somerset to bat.

At Northampton: Northamptonshire versus Leicestershire—Leicestershire 236 for six (Palmer 66, Jackson 54).

At Dover: Sussex versus Middlesex: Sussex 71 for five, rain restricted play.

At Canterbury: Kent versus Hampshire: Hampshire 13 for one, only 30 minutes play possible owing to rain.

At Manchester: Lancashire versus Yorkshire: Yorkshire 78 for no wicket, rain restricted play.

At Birmingham: Warwickshire 75 (L. Jackson five for 30, Gladwin three for 33), Derbyshire 82 for three, rain restricted play.

At Worcester: Worcestershire 161 for two (Richardson not out, 74, Broadbent not out 78), rain restricted play.—Reuter.

DIVECHA IN FORM

Swansea, Aug. 2.
Fine bowling by Ramshay Divecha, the Oxford player, who, with little assistance from the pitch, took eight wickets for 74, and a fighting innings of 75 by Jim Pless, were the features of the first day's play here between the Indian tourists and Glamorgan.

Pless, with support from his captain, William Woolley, and Allan Watkins, the Test player, enabled the Welsh county to hit up 204 by the close, and Woolley then announced that he had declared.

Glamorgan made a disastrous start, losing their opening bats to Divecha with only 11 runs on the scoreboard. But then Pless and Woolley began their stand and with the departure of the Welsh captain after he had made a valuable 30, Watkins helped the condense Pless to make 88 for the fourth wicket.

In a brilliant spell of bowling with the new ball, Divecha claimed Pless, Watkins and Jones as victims at a personal cost of only one run. Pless batted three and a quarter hours, and hit eight fours. He was content.

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Gonsales Wins Professional Tennis Tourney

Scarborough, Aug. 2.

Richard Gonsales (United States) won the men's singles title in the Slazenger professional lawn tennis tournament here to-day.

In the final he defeated Francisco Segura (Ecuador) 15/13, 6/3, 6/3.

Gonsales was American amateur champion in 1949 and 1949. Segura, an old rival of his was world professional champion in 1950 and last year.

Gonsales and Segura together won the doubles, defeating Donald Budge (US) and the Australian Denny Pals 6/3, 5/4, 6/4 in the final.

Mrs. D.J. Foynier (Britain), the holder, won the women's singles, beating another British player, Miss B. Holworthy 6/3, 6/2.—Reuter.

DAVIS CUP MATCHES

Montreal, Aug. 2.

Canada to-day gained a winning 3/0 lead over Mexico in their North American zone Davis Cup tie here.

The Canadian doubles pair, Lorne Main and Henri Regeer, beat the Mexican team of Mario Llamas and Manuel Galeano 6/3, 6/4, 6/2 to follow up Canada's victories in the opening two singles yesterday.—Reuter.

OLYMPIC GAMES SUMMARIES

Sprints & Short Distance

There was only one surprise winner in the four shorter races at the XVth Olympic Games at Helsinki and that was the winner of the 100 Metres Dash—Lindy Remigino of the United States. He subsequently proved in a post-Olympic race at Oslo that he is one of the fastest humans ever with a 100 Metres dash in 10.2 seconds to equal the world record.

The Latin Americans, among the fastest sprinters in the world, did poorly compared to their show at the London Games, placing only Gerardo Bonhoff—sixth in the 200 Metres in a very sound 21.3 seconds.

Reading through the summaries, one may notice the success of Lavy Pinto of India and David Tabak of Israel, both of whom did very much better than they have ever managed on their home tracks.

In the 400 Metres summaries, attention is drawn to the two very fast semi-finals—the slowest man to qualify did 40.7 seconds and that curiously enough, with the other three men in the heat not starting.

The German, Karl-Friedrich Haas, returned 40.4 seconds in the first semi-final, the second fastest time ever by a European, but faded into fourth place in the final though ahead of two medalists from the last Games. Arthur Wint ran his four rounds in 47.3 seconds, 46.9 seconds, 46.3 seconds and 47.0 seconds—all in two days. That was grand going, but it cooled him up in the final, as did Haas's 47.5-47.4-46.4 in the three preliminary rounds.

The first semi-final heat in the 800 Metres, in which Gunnar Nielsen of Denmark ran 1:50.0 and Whitfield and Albert Webster both 1:50.1 must have taken heavy toll of these three runners in the final. They had to run that fast to eliminate the Norwegian Boysen, who beat 1:50.0 earlier this season.

Yet Whitfield did 1:49.2 in the final, Nielsen 1:49.7 and Webster 1:50.2. Had they had an easier semi-final, the three may well have finished one-two-three in the final.

Summaries for the shorter races follow.

100 METRES

First Round (First two in each heat qualify for second round.)

Heat 1.—J. Treloar (Australia), 10.7s; 1. A. Lillington (Gt. Britain), 10.8s; 2. Heat 2.—E. Bally (France), 10.7s; 1. A. Koleff (Bulgaria), 2. Eliminated: P. Dolan (Ireland).

Heat 3.—E. McD Bailey (Gt. Britain), 10.4s; 1. C. Vittorio (Italy), 2. Heat 4.—W. Jack (Gt. Britain), 10.8s; 1. R. Galin (Argentina), 2.

Heat 5.—H. McKenley (Jamaica), 10.7s; 1. C. Crany (Hungary), 2. Heat 6.—D. Tabak (Israel), 10.9s; 1. T. Hosoda (Japan), 2.

Heat 7.—V. Soukharev (Russia), 10.7s; 1. T. Sant (Netherlands), 2. Heat 8.—R. Fortun Chacon (Cuba), 10.5s; 1. B. La Beach (Jamaica), 2.

Heat 9.—W. Zandt (Germany), 10.7s; 1. J. Aslan (Pakistan), 2. Heat 10.—A. Bragg (USA), 10.5s; 1. H. Wehrli (Switzerland), 2.

Heat 11.—L. Remigino (USA), 10.4s; 1. L. Pinto (India), 2. Heat 12.—D. Smith (USA), 10.6s; 1. A. Porthault (France), 2. L. Crowe (Ireland) did not start.

Second Round

Heat 1.—E. MacDonald Bailey (Britain), 10.5 secs. 2.—John Treloar (Australia), 10.7 secs. 3.—Alain Porthault (France), 10.7 secs.

Heat 2.—Lindy Remigino (USA), 10.4 secs. 2.—Theodoratus Saat (Holland), 10.6 secs. 3.—Lavy Pinto (India), 10.7 secs.

Heat 3.—Dean Smith (USA), 10.4 secs. 2.—Rafael Fortun (Cuba), 10.7 secs. 3.—William Jack (Britain), 10.8 secs.

Heat 4.—Herb McKenley (Jamaica), 10.5 secs. 2.—Arthur Bragg (USA), 10.5 secs. 3.—Vladimir Soukharev (USSR), 10.7 secs.

Semi-Finals

Heat 1.—E. MacDonald Bailey (Gt. Britain), 10.5 secs. 2.—Dean Smith (USA), 10.6 secs. 3.—Vladimir Soukharev (Russia), 10.7 secs.

Heat 2.—Herb McKenley (Jamaica), 10.4 secs. 2.—Lindy Remigino (USA), 10.4 secs. 3.—John Treloar (Australia), 10.6 secs.

Final

1.—Lindy Remigino (USA), 10.4 secs. 2.—Herb McKenley (Jamaica), 10.4 secs. 3.—E. MacDonald Bailey (Gt. Britain), 10.4 secs.

4.—Dean Smith (USA), 10.4 secs. 5.—Vladimir Soukharev (Russia), 10.5 secs. 6.—John Treloar (Australia), 10.5 secs.

200 METRES

Heat 1.—Gerardo Bonhoff (Argentina), 21.6; Elenne Bally (France) 21.9.

Heat 2.—Thane Baker (USA), 21.4; Levay Sanaze (Russia), 22.1.

Heat 3.—Don McFarlane (Canada), 22.8; Romold Budzynski (Poland), 23.1.

Heat 4.—Rafael Fortun (Cuba), 21.8; Nick Stacey (Gt Britain), 21.8.

Heat 5.—Theodor Saat (Netherlands), 22.0; Werner Zandt (Germany), 22.1.

Heat 6.—David Tabak (Israel), 22.4; M.Gerdil (France), 22.5.

Heat 7.—Andrew Stanfield (USA), 21.8; Zdobyslaw Slawczyk (Poland), 22.8.

Heat 8.—Vladimir Soukharev (Russia), 21.9; Angel Garcia Delgado (Cuba), 21.9.

Heat 9.—Vaclav Janacek (Czechoslovakia), 21.9; Peter Kraus (Germany), 22.0.

Heat 10.—Brian Shenton (Gt Britain), 21.9; V. Hellsten (Finland), 22.2.

Heat 11.—Schalk Booyen (South Africa), 21.8; Gerard Mach (Poland), 22.1.

Heat 12.—Jim Gathers (USA), 21.2; Tomio Hosoda (Japan), 22.2.

Heat 13.—McDonald Bailey (Gt Britain), 21.4; Miloslav Horcic (Czechoslovakia), 22.4.

Heat 14.—R.Olowu (Nigeria), 22.8; B. Pakuang (Thailand), 22.4.

Heat 15.—Leslie Laing (Jamaica), 21.8; P. P. Dolan (Ireland), 21.9.

Heat 16.—Raoul Mazorra (Cuba), 22.3; Bob Hutchison (Canada), 22.4.

Heat 17.—Edwin Carr (Australia), 22.0; Anguel Koleff (Bulgaria), 22.0.

Heat 18.—John Treloar (Australia), 21.5; Lavy Pinto (India), 21.6.

Quarter-Finals

Heat 1.—James Gathers (USA), 21.4 secs.; 2.—Lavy Pinto (India), 21.6 secs.; 3.—Theodor Saat (Holland), 21.7 secs.; 4.—Romold Budzynski (Poland), 22 secs.; 5.—Miloslav Horcic (Czechoslovakia), 22.1 secs.

Heat 2.—Thane Baker (USA), 21.4 secs.; 2.—Rafael Fortun (Cuba), 21.7 secs.; 3.—Paul Dolan (Jamaica), 21.9 secs.; 4.—Peter Kraus (West Germany), 21.9 secs.; 5.—Votto Hellsten (Finland), 22.4 secs.

Heat 3.—MacDonald Bailey (Britain), 21.4 secs.; 2.—Vaclav Janacek (Czechoslovakia), 21.7 secs.; 3.—Edwin Carr (Australia), 21.8 secs.; 4.—Schalk Booyen (South Africa), 21.9 secs.; 5.—Marcel Gerdil (France), 22.2 secs.

Heat 4.—Gerardo Bonhoff (Argentina), 21.4 secs.; 2.—Nicholas Stacey (Britain), 21.5 secs.; 3.—Anguel Koleff (Bulgaria), 21.8 secs.; 4.—Angel Garcia Delgado (Cuba), 21.8 secs.; 5.—David Tabak (Israel), 21.8 secs.

Heat 5.—Andrew Stanfield (USA), 20.9 secs.; 2.—Leslie Laing (Jamaica), 21.4 secs.; 3.—Elenne Bally (France), 21.4 secs.; 4.—Levan Sanaze (Russia), 22.1 secs.; 5.—Donald MacFarlane (Canada), 22.1 secs.

Heat 6.—John Treloar (Australia), 21.6 secs.; 2.—Werner Zandt (West Germany), 21.7 secs.; 3.—Vladimir Soukharev (Russia), 21.7 secs.; 4.—Gerard Mach (Poland), 21.8 secs.; 5.—Brian Shenton (Britain), 21.9 secs.; 6.—Tomio Hosoda (Japan), 22.3 secs.

Semi-Finals

Heat 1.—Andrew Stanfield (USA), 21.1 secs. 2.—Jim Gathers (USA), 21.3 secs. 3.—Leslie Laing (Jamaica), 21.6 secs.

Heat 2.—E. MacDonald Bailey (Gt Britain), 21.3 secs. 2.—Thane Baker (USA), 21.3 secs. 3.—Gerardo Bonhoff (Argentina), 21.5 secs.

Heat 3.—John Treloar (Australia), 21.6 secs.; 2.—Werner Zandt (West Germany), 21.7 secs.; 3.—Vladimir Soukharev (Russia), 21.7 secs.; 4.—Gerard Mach (Poland), 21.8 secs.; 5.—Brian Shenton (Britain), 21.9 secs.; 6.—Tomio Hosoda (Japan), 22.3 secs.

Final

1.—Andrew Stanfield (USA), 20.9 secs. 2.—Thane Baker (USA), 20.9 secs. 3.—Jim Gathers (USA), 20.9 secs. 4.—E. MacDonald Bailey (Gt Britain), 21.0 secs. 5.—L. Laing (Jamaica), 21.2 secs.

6.—G. Bonhoff (Argentina), 21.3 secs. Stanfield's time equalled the Olympic Record set up by Jesse Owens (USA) in Berlin in 1936.

400 METRES

Heat 1.—1. Karl Haas (West Germany), 47.5 secs.; 2. Leslie Lewis (Britain), 47.8 secs. Heat 2.—1. Ardalion Ignatyev (Russia), 48.1 sec.; 2. Rod Back (Finland), 48.5.

Heat 3.—1. Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 47.3 secs.; 2. John Carroll (Canada), 48 secs. Heat 4.—1. Lars Wolfbrandt (Sweden), 48.4 secs.; 2. Terence Higgins (Britain), 49.7 secs.; 3. Junkichi Matsuba (Japan), 49.8.

Heat 5.—1. Herbert McKenley (Jamaica), 48 secs.; 2. Louis Van Biljon (South Africa), 48.1 secs. Heat 6.—1. Malvin Whitfield (United States), 48.6 secs.; 2. Guillermo Gutierrez (Venezuela), 48.7 secs.

Heat 7.—1. Jacques Degats (France), 48.5 secs.; 2. Morris Curroth (Australia), 48.7 secs. Heat 8.—1. Hans Gelster (West Germany), 47.9 secs.; 2. Yves Camus (France), 48 secs.

Heat 9.—1. Gene Cole (USA), 48.3 secs.; 2. Alan Dick (Britain), 48.7 secs. Heat 10.—1. George Rhoden (Jamaica), 48.1 secs.; 2. Gerard Mach (Poland), 48.5 secs.

Heat 11.—1. James Lavery (Canada), 48.4 secs.; 2. Yuriy Lituyev (Russia), 48.8 secs. Heat 12.—O. Matson (USA), 48.1s; 1. H. Schneider (Switzerland), 48.7s, 2.

Heat 1.—A. Wint, 48.9s; 1. J. Lavery, 47.5s; 2. L. Wolfbrandt, 47.8s; 3. L. Lewis (Gt. Britain), 5th, 49s.

Heat 2.—G. Rhoden, 47.2s; 1. O. Matson, 47.4s; 2. K. Haas, 47.4s, 3.

Heat 3.—M. Whitfield, 47.6s; 1. H. Gelster, 47.7s; 2. J. Carroll, 47.7s; 3. A. Dick (Gt. Britain), 6th, 49s.

Heat 4.—H. McKenley, 47.4s; 1. G. Cole, 47.7; 2. A. Ignatyev, 48.0s; 3. T. Higgins (Gt. Britain), 5th, 49.1s.

Heat 1.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 46.3 secs. 2.—Karl Friedrich Haas (Germany), 46.4 secs. 3.—Malvin Whitfield (USA), 46.4 secs.

Heat 2.—G. Cole (USA), A. Ignatyev (Russia) and J. Lavery (Canada) did not qualify.

Heat 3.—Herb McKenley (Jamaica), 46.4 secs. 2.—George Rhoden (Jamaica), 46.5 secs. 3.—Ollie Matson (USA), 46.7 secs.

Heat 4.—H. Gelster (Germany), J. Carroll (Canada) and L. Wolfbrandt (Sweden) did not start.

Heat 5.—George Rhoden (Jamaica), 45.9 secs. 2.—Herb McKenley (Jamaica), 45.9 secs. 3.—Ollie Matson (USA), 46.8 secs.

Heat 6.—Karl Friedrich Haas (Germany), 47.0 secs. 2.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 47.0 secs. 3.—Malvin Whitfield (USA), 47.1 secs.

Heat 7.—Reggie Pearman (USA), 1:51.0. 2.—Pyotr Tchegoun (USSR), 1:51.8. 3.—Gunther Steines (Germany), 1:52.7.

Heat 8.—Hans Ring (Sweden), 1:53.6. 2.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 1:54.2. 3.—Don Macmillan (Australia), 1:55.0.

Heat 9.—Heinz Uhlhmer (Germany), 1:51.4. 2.—Sohan Singh Dhanoo (India), 1:52.0. 3.—L. Liska (Czechoslovakia), 1:52.3.

Heat 10.—Audun Boysen (Norway), 1:53.2. 2.—Urban Cleve (Germany), 1:53.4. 3.—Frank Evans (Gt. Britain), 1:53.8.

Heat 11.—Patrick El Mabrouk (France), 1:52.0. 2.—Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark), 1:53.0. 3.—Bill Parnell (Canada), 1:53.1.

Heat 12.—Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark), 1:50.0. 2.—Malvin Whitfield (USA), 1:50.1. 3.—Albert Webster (Gt. Britain), 1:50.1.

Heat 13.—Audun Boysen (Norway), 1:50.4. 2.—Urban Cleve (Germany), 1:50.6. 3.—Bill Parnell (Canada), 1:52.7.

Heat 14.—Pyotr Tchegoun (Russia), 1:52.0.

Heat 15.—Don Macmillan (Australia), 1:52.7. 2.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 1:52.7. 3.—Gunther Steines (Germany), 1:52.9.

Heat 16.—Hans Ring (Sweden), 1:52.9. 2.—John Barnes (USA), 1:53.0. 3.—Jeno Bakos (Hungary), 1:55.5.

Heat 17.—Heinz Uhlhmer (Germany), 1:51.9. 2.—Lars-Erik Wolfbrandt (Sweden), 1:52.4. 3.—Reggie Pearman (USA), 1:52.5.

Heat 18.—Jack Hutchins (Canada), 1:52.8. 2.—Edmund Potrzebowski (Poland), 1:53.7. 3.—Sohan Singh Dhanoo (India), 1:54.9.

Heat 19.—Jeno Bakos (Hungary), 1:55.5.

Heat 20.—Malvin Whitfield (USA), 1:49.2. 2.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 1:49.4. 3.—Heinz Uhlhmer (Germany), 1:49.7.

Heat 21.—Gunnar Nielsen (Denmark), 1:49.7. 2.—Albert Webster (Gt. Britain), 1:50.2. 3.—Gunther Steines (Germany), 1:50.6.

Heat 22.—Reggie Pearman (USA), Lars-Erik Wolfbrandt and Hans Ring (both Sweden) also ran.

Swimming Club For Indians Opened

The India Swimming Club at Kennedy Town was declared open yesterday by Mr. J. H. Rutledge, CBE, in the presence of a large gathering.

Before presenting a pair of silver scissors to Mr. Rutledge, as a memento for the occasion, Mr. F. T. Melwan, President of the India Association, said the aim of the swimming club was to serve those brethren who could not afford to visit beaches at Repulse Bay, Shek-O and other far off places.

Mr. Melwan thanked the Government and those who helped, directly or indirectly, in establishing the Club.

Mr. Rutledge said he fully shared the pleasure they all must feel at the restoration of the Club.

"I will not expound upon the value of recreation nor upon the benefits of swimming," said Mr. Rutledge. "You know all about that. What is especially gratifying is that here we have healthful recreation within easy reach from the city and your homes."

Mr. Rutledge said wealthier members of the community could use their cars or hire launches to take themselves to distant beaches and bays. For the poorer people, the opportunities were very limited, and it was the duty of the more fortunate to help spread enjoyment among all classes.

"We are also indebted to the Government, and especially to the Crown Lands Office and the Department of Public Works, for making the Club possible. I am sure you will all join me in expressing our warm appreciation."

Six Records Set At Glasgow Ranger Sports

Glasgow, Aug. 2. Six records were established and one equalled at the Glasgow Ranger sports here today where a crowd of over 60,000 saw magnificent performances by American, Jamaican and British Olympic runners.

Lady Remigino, the American winner of the 100 metres at the Olympic Games, topped the home in 11.8 seconds in the 120 yards to equal the British and Scottish allcomers record. E. MacDonald Bailey, third to him in the Olympics was second to-day and Byron la Berr, of Jamaica, third.

An outstanding achievement was that of another Olympic Gold Medalist, Walt Davis, of the United States, who broke the British and Scottish allcomers record in the high jump with 6 feet 1/4 inches during a thunderstorm.

Bill Nankiville, of Britain, who disappointed in the Olympics 1500 metres won the three-quarter mile race in 3 minutes 0.4 seconds and lowered the Scottish allcomers record by 3 seconds.

Other British and Scottish allcomers records to fall were the 220 yards which Herb McKenley, of Jamaica, won from Remigino in 20.9 seconds and the 440 yards, in which G. Rhoden, of Jamaica, the Olympic 400 metres champion, turned in 46.8 seconds. Rhoden was running from scratch in the race, which was a handicap, and was beaten into second place by J. Fryer, of Britain, who was off 14 yards.—Reuter.

8.—Don Macmillan (Australia), 1:52.7. Heat 2 (Jamaica) 1:52.7. 2.—Gunther Steines (Germany), 1:52.9. 3.—Hans Ring (Sweden), 1:53.0. John Barnes (USA), 1:53.0.

Heat 3 (USA) 1:53.4. 5.—Tom White (Gt. Britain), 1:53.6. 6.—L. Liska (Czechoslovakia), 1:54.8. 7.—Gennadiy Modoy (Russia), 1:55.7.

Heat 4 (Germany) 1:51.9. 2.—Lars-Erik Wolfbrandt (Sweden), 1:52.4. 3.—Reggie Pearman (USA), 1:52.5.

Heat 5 (Canada) 1:52.8. 2.—Edmund Potrzebowski (Poland), 1:53.7. 3.—Sohan Singh Dhanoo (India), 1:54.9.

Heat 6 (Hungary) 1:55.5.

Heat 7 (USA) 1:49.2. 2.—Arthur Wint (Jamaica), 1:49.4. 3.—Heinz Uhlhmer (Germany), 1:49.7.

Heat 8 (Denmark) 1:49.7. 2.—Albert Webster (Gt. Britain), 1:50.2. 3.—Gunther Steines (Germany), 1:50.6.

Heat 9 (USA) 1:50.6. 2.—Lars-Erik Wolfbrandt and Hans Ring (both Sweden) also ran.



Football training started in England on July 22, giving five weeks preparation before the season opens on August 23. First London sides to report back were Fulham and Brentford. This photo shows members of the Brentford FC team indulging in pick-a-back races at the commencement of their training.

Even A Glass Of Water Is Dangerous To Smirke

The cheering crowd which hailed 45-year-old jockey Charlie Smirke as he rode Tulyar into the winners' enclosure after the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes at Ascot little realised the terrific struggle Smirke had had to even take part in the race.

At the start of the week he weighed nine stone. But when he weighed in for the race he was down to 8 st. 7 lbs. in his silks and that meant 8 st. 4 lbs. The missing pounds were sweated off in a Turkish bath.

Even a glass of water is dangerous to Smirke. Any liquid in his weight down by dehydration. In the morning he has one cup of tea with milk (no sugar). In the evening he is allowed one glass of soda water or lemonade, and at times is so tormented with thirst he cannot sleep.

NIGHT IN THE BATHS
On the night of a race he stayed all the while at the Turkish baths. In the evening he had two one-and-a-half hour spells in the hot rooms and in between he went to the cinema. During each one-and-a-half hour period in the baths he lost 2 lbs.

On the morning of the race he drove to Ascot for early morning gallops at six. Then back to London he came to sweat in the Turkish baths from 8.30 until 11 and then over to Ascot again for the big race.

All that time he had absolutely nothing to eat. His dinner on Thursday night was his last meal before the race.

Smirke once weighed 10 st 2 oz. That was when he left the Army after serving in Greece as a Lance-Corporal during the war. Now he feels bloated if he goes over nine stone.

Smirke's poundage is the main concern of his household from March until October when the fat season comes to an end. During that time he can take a drink or eat a normal meal on a Sunday—but he has to remove the resulting weight during the week.

JAMAICAN SUN
From November till Spring, Smirke has no work to do. His usual routine is a trip to Montego Bay to soak in the Jamaican sun. He likes to swim and sun-bathe all day long—and eat proper meals. From his winter relaxation Smirke comes back weighing about 9 st. 12 lbs. That means intensive slimming until the racing season starts.

It all sounds like a lot of hard work, doesn't it? But the jockey's fee for a race, win or lose, is five guineas. And he received one tenth of the winner's stake, which amounted in the big race to £23,175.

And here's a happy footnote. Mrs Smirke, who does not bet heavily and had only 30/- each way on Tulyar when he won the Derby, raised her stake to a fiver each way for the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes.

—(London Express Service)

Ferraris Sweep Up In German Grand Prix
Nuerburging, Aug. 3. Alberto Ascari of Italy, driving a Ferrari, won the German Grand Prix and became the first driver to take the race for three consecutive years.

Ascari covered the 410.58 kms. in 3 hours 6 min. 13.3 secs. at an average speed of 132.3 kms. per hour.

His victory greatly strengthened his bid for the World Championship.

The Ferrari team also took the next three places.

Second was Giuseppe Farina of Italy, 3 hours 6 min 27.4 seconds (an average speed of 132.1 kms per hour); third was Rudolf Fischer of Switzerland, 3 hours 13 min. 23.4 seconds (an average speed of 127.4 kms per hour); and fourth was Piero Taruffi of Italy, one lap behind.

In fifth place followed a Frenchman, F. Behra, on a Gordini, also one lap behind.

The Ferraris faced little serious competition after the Argentines, Fangio and Gonzales, on Maseratis, scratched two days ago.

The sole Maserati driver, Felice Bonetto, of Italy, was disqualified when spectators helped by pushing his car after it had engine trouble.

About 25,000 spectators watched the race, run in fine though cloudy weather.

Ascari drove the fastest lap of the race at 135.8 kms. per hour, equalling his own record for the track.—Reuter.

NOTICE

THE HONG KONG JOCKEY CLUB
Australian Subscription Ponies 1953

The new ponies are expected to arrive on or about 7th August. They will be quarantined in "C" Block for at least three weeks. Their arrival will mean considerable extra work for the Stables Staff and it has therefore been decided that "C" Block will be closed to Members until after the draw, the date of which will be notified in due course, when it may be re-opened at the discretion of the Club's Veterinary Surgeon. Members are asked to co-operate in complying with these temporary arrangements.

By Order,
H. MISA,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd Aug., 1952.

THE "POST" TYPHOON MAP

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS TO					
"YCHOOW"	Saigon & Sibu	8 a.m.	6th Aug.		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	8 p.m.	6th Aug.		
"HUPH"	Keelung	10 a.m.	8th Aug.		
"TUNMAN"	Shanghai	10 a.m.	8th Aug.		
"FENGTEIEN"	Djakarta, Semarang, Surabaya & Macassar	10 a.m.	8th Aug.		
"BOOCHOW"	Singapore, Penang & Belawan	5 p.m.	10th Aug.		
"FUNGING"	Keelung	5 p.m.	10th Aug.		
"SHENGKING"	Singapore & Penang	10 a.m.	13th Aug.		
"PAKHOI"	Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka & Kobe	10 a.m.	16th Aug.		
"SIANSI"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	16th Aug.		
"HUNAN"	Tientsin	10 a.m.	16th Aug.		

Sails from Ceylon Wharf

ARRIVALS FROM					
"HUPH"	Tientsin	5th Aug.			
"BOOCHOW"	Kobe	6th Aug.			
"FENGTEIEN"	Kobe	6th Aug.			
"FUKIEN"	Singapore	6/7th Aug.			
"FUNGING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	11th Aug.		
"SHENGKING"	Keelung	7 a.m.	11th Aug.		
"PAKHOI"	Keelung	7 a.m.	11th Aug.		

A.O. LINE LTD./C.N. CO., LTD. JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS TO					
"CHANGTE"	Sydney & Melbourne	Noon	8th Aug.		
"TAIYUAN"	Sydney & Melbourne		17th Aug.		
"TAIPEI"	Japan		19th Aug.		
"CHANGSHA"	Japan		23rd Aug.		

ARRIVALS FROM					
"CHANGTE"	Kobe	7 a.m.	6th Aug.		
"TAIYUAN"	Keelung		15th Aug.		
"TAIPEI"	Australia & Manila		16th Aug.		
"CHANGSHA"	Australia & Manila		18th Aug.		

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Scheduled Sailings to Europe via Aden & Port Said					
"PATROCLUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow		6th Aug.		
"ASTYANAX"	Dublin & Liverpool		26th Aug.		
"AENEAS"	Genoa, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg		27th Aug.		
"PERSEUS"	Marseilles, Liverpool & Glasgow		6th Sept.		
"AGAPENOR"	Dublin & Liverpool		26th Sept.		

Scheduled Sailings from Europe					
S. "AENEAS"	Liverpool	Sailed	10th Aug.		
S. "PERSEUS"	do	Sailed	17th Aug.		
S. "AGAPENOR"	do	—	23rd Aug.		
S. "CALCIAS"	do	—	31st Aug.		
S. "PYRRIUS"	12th Aug.	10th Aug.	17th Sept.		
S. "AUTOMEDON"	18th Aug.	—	23rd Sept.		
S. "ATREUS"	25th Aug.	—	1st Oct.		

G. Loading Glasgow, before Liverpool.

S. Loading Swansea, before Liverpool.

Carriers' option to proceed via other ports to load & discharge cargo.

DE LA RAMA LINES

ARRIVING via MANILA FROM U.S. ATLANTIC & PACIFIC COAST PORTS

"AJAX"	18th Aug.
"ANDAMAN"	31st Aug.

SAILING for KINGSTON, NEW YORK, via SAN FRANCISCO, LOS ANGELES and CRISTOBAL.

"MENESTHEUS" 18th Aug.

All the above subject to Alteration without notice.

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BRANCH OFFICE: 50 Connaught Road West: 25875, 32144, 24878

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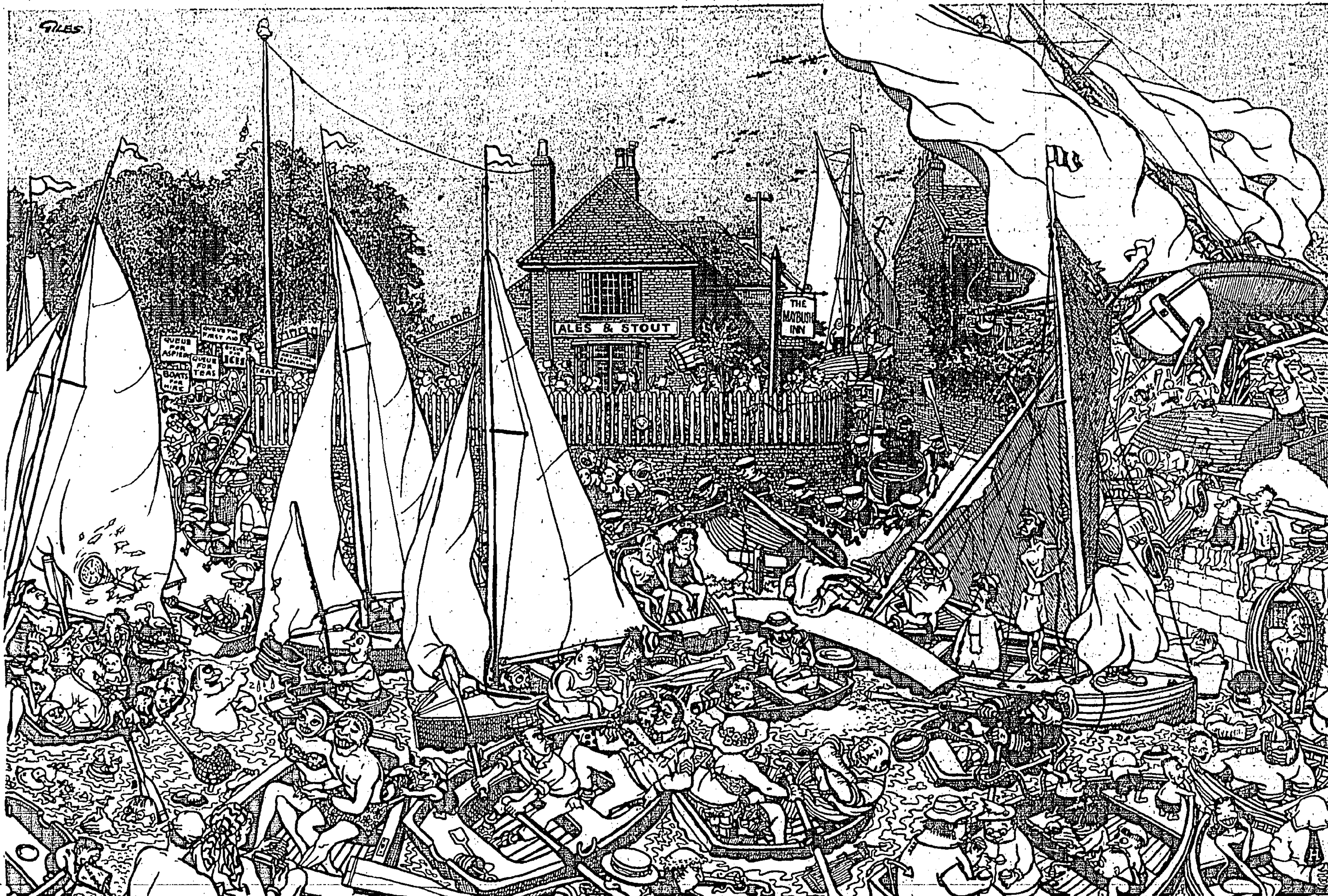
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I must go down to the sea again, to the lonely sea and the sky...

London Express Service

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"I've known him three weeks—I hope he proposes before I learn something about him that ruins our romance!"

INTELLIGENCE TEST SOLUTION

If Setaquara's old room was
n feet each way and his new
room is feet, we have:
(m-n)(m+n)=2100
So (m-n) is 1, 2 or 3
If (m-n) is 1:
(m+m)(m+n)=723
(m-m)(m+n)=9
Waste 723-9=714
m-n=1, n=14
m=15
The other values for (m-n)
yield no solution in integers.
So the area of Setaquara's new
room is 196 square feet.
London Express Service.

Living Language

Why we say All cut and
dried.
To have "everything out
and dried" means to be
completely prepared for
something and the phrase
comes from carpentry in
which the wood is ready for
working when it has been cut
(down) and dried.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Surrey Salzburg

BANNERS strung across the
two main streets of this
small town announce Haslemere
Festival. Beneath them buses
from outlying villages empty
loads of homely people, house-
wives mostly, who gossip and
laugh excitedly, as if in festival
mood.

But the Festival is a serious
affair—a festival of early music
played on modern replicas of
early musical instruments.

In its way it is a kind of
Surrey Salzburg, set in the
middle of pretty country, not
unlike that which surrounds
the Austrian town, though here,
instead of by castles, the hills
are surrounded by 1920-Tudor
homes.

TWO Haslemere for the festival
have come music-lovers
from Canada and the United
States, Sweden and Germany,
France and Switzerland, Aus-
tralia and New Zealand. There
are none this year from Tibet,
but a few years ago a lama came
in saffron robes from his monas-
tery where he had heard of
Haslemere from a passing ex-
plorer. He was interested in
viols.

Haslemere is a centre for early
music. In a small, detached
house a mile out of the town, a
dozen craftsmen, mostly local,
work to produce early musical
instruments—harpsichords,
clavichords, virginals, viols,
lutes, recorders, on which
music was played in the 16th and
17th century. They are sold all
over the world, and 75 per cent
of the output is earmarked for
export.

PRIE price of these instruments
ranges from £1,000 for a concert
harpsichord with two keyboards,
eight pedals, four sets of strings,
£250 for a soprano recorder (a
plastic version may be had for a
guinea).

What is a recorder? My dictionary
defines it as "an obsolete instrument
of the flute kind, but it is not
that obsolete, since, tens of thousands
of school-children now learn to
play it, and other devotees include
chartered accountants, architects,
civil servants, Post Office workers, at
least one engine-driver, and one of
Haslemere's milk roundmen.

In Haslemere, important musical
works are being played that have
been heard for upwards of 200 years.
They were discovered lying un-
noticed in the British Museum by a
young New Zealander, from Auck-
land, Layton Ring. They are com-
positions by Stradelli, dated about
1715, and by Purcell, written in the
1690s.

LAYTON RING, 30-year-old, is far
removed from one's conception
of an expert in early music. He is
dark, trim, direct, and started out in
life as a veterinary surgeon. Then he
decided to make music his career,
and to specialise in early music.

He came over here, travelling steer-
age, on his savings, two years ago.
He went to the Edinburgh Festival ("It
was amazing. In New Zealand, I'd
never heard more than three concerts
by string orchestras that played in
tune").

HE then came to Haslemere to
learn how to make and play
early instruments. After a time
("I started in the red," he got a
grant of £200 a year from New
Zealand to pursue his studies). He
returned there in September to spread
the cult.

There were people in Haslemere to
teach him. Research has shown that
Baroque music of AD 1000 was full of
pendulous harmonies. In the
museum there was an exhibition of
old instruments, beautiful things
made from materials like snake-
wood and tulipwood, pearwood and
Pernambuco. But the crowds in
festival spirit I had seen, where were
they?

I found them at last lining up by
the bus-stops under the banners
again. They were going home now
to the villages and they were not
sated with 16th century music. A
chain-store had chosen to open a
branch in Haslemere; the crowds had
come hunting bargains.

BRITAIN'S FOREMOST CARTOONIST IS YOUR HOST...

THIS cartoon you see
above is the most
ambitious single draw-
ing Giles has ever un-
taken. There are 187 dis-
tinct characters in it.
Eighty-seven hours were
spent on drawing it—quite
apart from the time spent
taking notes on location,
for the corner of England
he draws here is a real place,
Waldingfield, Suffolk.
(Population last census
247.)

Giles himself is inclined
to imagine he leads a secluded
country existence and is
only known to the public
through his work.

Considering, however, his
manner of dress, his taste
for driving a white sports
car (the fastest out-of-the-
shop car in Britain), his
well-publicised tours in his
fabulous caravan—the fact
is that Giles is known to
more people already than he
cares to imagine.

And thousands more
would like to know him
better.

Likes and dislikes
The process of getting to
know Giles can be a highly
unorthodox one occasionally
involving high-spirited
clowning before the visit to
the Giles home ends.

Mark you, you have to be
a friend to merit this treat-
ment. Giles does not nor-
mally go around smiling
people. Not literally, any-
way.

The things he smites are
pomposity, pretence, hum-
bug, officialdom.

The things he loves are cars,
dogs, horses, pigs, and about 50
per cent of people, including
nearly all Americans.

The G.I. trail

If you were visiting Giles at
home you would go the way up
to the farm that was trod by a
hundred G.I.s who found a home
here.

You would follow the path of
the amiable Negro soldier Butch
who, though long departed from
these shores, is still revered by
Giles as one of the greatest of
men.

The road will wind past the
Fountain Inn at Tuddenham,
which has so often seen Giles
conducting his G.I. jazz band
and playing darts for the local
team.

Butch, poodle

When you get to the farm—if
the taxi has not had a joust with
Giles's Jeep in the narrow lane
—there will be a rush. First of
all, indeed, will be Butch, a dog
who from time to time prowls
into odd corners of the cartoons.

Then will come Butch, a
poodle which Joan Giles got as a
Christmas present and which
has succeeded to the name of an
old canine retainer of the Giles
family, who in turn got the
name from that same American
soldier.

Full of joy

Then maybe Giles himself will
come along, with that friendly
slap in varying degrees of
vigour, and his wife, with a
smile of pity that you should be
so ill used.

The horses and the pigs and
the geese will greet you, too.
The geese, indeed, may bite you,
but that is just another hazard
of visiting Giles.

Giles has been called the
modern Hogarth, but he does not
look very much like Hogarth.
He has nothing to be soured
about. He beams at a world
which is full of his own joyous
characters, and they beam back
at him.

At least, most of the time they
do. There are occasions when
Giles seems too boisterously
alive to suit all tastes.

This is the place, though, to
deny a story which has been
widely quoted that he once
painted a "Giles" face on the
pate of a new baby which a
friend had brought to show him.
It did not please the parents (so
the legend goes), who spent
hours afterwards scrubbing off
this work of art.

It pleased his curious humour,
too, to borrow another baby and
plant it in the home of a child-
less couple. As they thought it
was a founding they wanted to
adopt it—and there was quite a
tug-of-war when the baby's
parents came searching.

His friends

There is no place where I
would rather be than with Giles
and his friends—the blacksmith,
the farm labourer, the haberdash-
er, and the tailor—in the
Fountain Inn.

You will seldom see Giles at
work on cartoons. Nobody can
possibly be any pick up some
idea at breakfast from a
survey of the morning papers.
But, he doesn't tell anybody
about that idea. Instead he
takes it with him to his farm
workshop.

He will get to work, but not
on cartoons. With saws, lathes
and dynamos, he will be shaping
a masterpiece—which, in his
view, is a huge trailer caravan

or a latch for the pigsty door.
The cartoons themselves are
drawn in the studio built along
the farmhouse, which a few
people invade; or in the even
greater privacy of the studio
overlooking a busy street in
Ipswich.

Driving... paddling

He is a disturbing man to
watch. You would not think he
had any idea of a cartoon when
he is shaking you exuberantly
over farmland in his beloved
Jeep; or when, begoggled, he is
welding together some "Emott-
like machine" in his workshop;
or when he is galloping Lady
over the fields; or when he is
playing his accordion; and cer-
tainly not when he is paddling
on Felixstowe beach at midnight.

It is not as a cartoonist that he
appears at Ipswich cattle mar-
ket to haggle with dealers; nor
does he look a conventional sort
of artist when, with a jockey
cap slanted over his eyes and a
glint in his spectacles, he is
driving his sports car.

The manager

Giles says he is only a busi-
ness man. But the real business
man is his wife. She manages
the cartoonist as easily as she
runs the widespread farm.
She writes his letters for him,
curbs his tendency to appear on
the most formal occasions in a
polo jersey and generally puts
the colour in the "black-and-
white" artist's life.

She has been married to him
now for ten years.
Perhaps the truest thing that
can be said of them both is that
neither overthrows the other.

William B. Leonard

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